The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Railroads Cut and Towns Occupied by the Advancing Prussians.

The Siege Train Still Disabled, and Operations Consequently Delayed.

All Hopes of Peace Not Yet Abandoned.

Prussia Determined Not to Abandon the Idea of Territorial Aggrandizement.

Jules Favre to Present Specific Propositions to Bismarck.

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The Red Republicans More Dangerous than the Prussians.

Erection of the Guillotine Already Urged.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

THE ADVANCE.

The Seine Crossed with Fifty Cannon—New Points Occupied—The Siege Trains Still Disabled.

TOURS, Sept. 17.—It is announced at the office of the French Secretary of the Interior that the Prussians have crossed the Seine with fifty cannon, and that the Prussian cavalry now isolates Soissons from Paris and Tours.

A dispatch from the Sub-Prefect at Mulhouse, announces that the enemy now occupies that town and Cernay, and seem to be seeking a new route to Paris. It is reported that the advance guard of the Prussians has been defeated between Mulhouse and Colmar.

VINCENNES.

TOURS, France, Sept. 17.—The fort at Vincennes was blown up and destroyed yesterday by the French, the position being untenable.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Prussians are still numerous near Villeneuve, Dammartin and Le Plessis. A force of 3,000 has occupied Villers, Cotterets, and there are 10,000 at Nanteuil. It is still believed the Prussian line of attack will be from the east by way of Vincennes.

THE SIEGE TRAIN STILL DISABLED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is said the Prussian siege train is still fast aground in the Canal de la Marne au Rhin, occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of the water in the Western Division by the French engineers.

PARIS NOTES.

Prussian Spies Within the City—An Old Military Trick—Americans to Protect Themselves with the Flag—Price of Provisions—Jules Favre and the Spanish Minister.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Our correspondent at Paris, writing under date of the 15th, says: "It is evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris—thus carrying out an old military trick. Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost their horses. Two were taken on Tuesday a great distance from their corps. It looks suspicious that all these prisoners speak the French language perfectly. I fear we shall have another wooden horse affair. It is most imprudent to keep Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins."

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The United States Minister has advised all Americans remaining in Paris during the siege to stay in their apartments, but be sure to keep the American flag flying from their roof or windows. The Americans accordingly are taking the siege coolly, and putting a chip on their shoulders, waiting for some one to knock it off if he dares.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree this morning fixing the price of butchers' meat; that of the best cuts at twenty-one sous per pound. The Prefect of the Police has issued an order that all the wines and provisions found in the Imperial Palaces shall be distributed to the ambulances.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

The frequent interviews between JULES FAVRE and OLOZAGA are attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid last night.

Discovery of a Bonapartist Plot—Several Arrests—The Red Republicans More Dangerous than the Prussians—The Erection of the Guillotine Urged.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Many of the old Police force of Paris have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in a Bonapartist plot. The nephew of Ex-Prefect of the Seine, PIETRI, who was recently arrested, is believed to be at the head of the conspiracy.

THE RED REPUBLICANS.

A correspondent of the *Globe*, writing from Paris, says the Red Republicans are now really more dangerous to the safety of the city than the Prussians themselves. Some of them are already urging the erection of the guillotine.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The *Gaulois*, this morning, gives a list of twenty bridges to the east of Paris which have been destroyed by the French to prevent the approach of the Prussians.

SCARCITY OF PAPER.

The scarcity of printing paper in Paris is beginning to be seriously felt. *Galignani's Messenger*, which was recently reduced in size from this cause, today, announces that its publication will be entirely suspended in a few days.

The grain which has been stored at the various railway stations, has been removed to points nearer the centre of the city.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

Its Complete and Disastrous Failure—Promises Repudiated—Difficulties of its Position—Why Kiel was Not Attacked.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A correspondent with the French fleet writes that the sailors express much satisfaction at the prospect of the raising of the blockade, and their return to some point where active service will be possible. When the fleet left Cherbourg the Minister of Marine gave to Admiral WILLAUMEZ a positive promise that not alone should several armor-clad ships follow him at brief intervals, but what was of first importance, that a fleet of transports would speedily join him, conveying a force of 30,000 or 40,000 troops for land operations. The promise has been broken in both instances, and the fleet left to its own unaided resources, which have been barely sufficient to maintain the blockade of the enemy's ports. Such service is tedious and unsatisfactory.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE POSITION.

Our station is in dangerous waters, abounding in hidden reefs and shallows. There are no friendly lights to give warning in the night, no buoys to serve as marks for a guide by day, while we are compelled constantly to guard against surprises by the enemy, with small means for retaliation in the open ports. We are forbidden to attack the fortresses, and could not do so with the slightest prospect of success, as the heavy iron-clads draw from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet of water, with the exception of the *Rochambeau*, which combines a formidable armament with a comparatively small draught.

WHY KIEL WAS NOT ATTACKED.

But little can be done with a single ship. We might attack Kiel, but to what purpose? The forts commanding the entrance are situated so high that it would be almost impossible to elevate guns sufficiently to effect anything, while the ships would be exposed to a destructive downward fire, escaping which they would encounter more formidable obstacles in the bay, which is filled with torpedoes and made unnavigable by the sinking of vessels, connected with chain-cables, leaving only a narrow and tortuous channel, through which only the smaller craft manage to pick their way. Under such circumstances it would be madness to attempt to penetrate far enough to bombard the town and capture the few wooden men-of-war. It would have been a piece of senseless temerity, and probably resulting in another German triumph.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE FLEET.

Hence the complete and disastrous failure of the French fleet in the hour of danger, notwithstanding the heavy cost to the country. There should have been no fleet here, or one four times as powerful.

THE PRESSURE FOR PEACE.

Lord Lyons Gone to the Prussian Head-Quarters—Paris Eager for Peace—Bismarck's Decision.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—There is a much more hopeful feeling today on the peace question, from the announcement that Lord LYONS has gone to the Prussian head-quarters, and that the elections for the Constituent Assembly take place on the 2d instead of the 15th of October. All accounts from Paris describe the French as eager for peace.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Economist* of this city, today, has a strong article in favor of peace. "The very object of the war," the article says, "was to sustain the principle of German unity against the objections of France. That object is now attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall hereafter be fortified."

BISMARCK'S DECISION.

The *Standard's* correspondent, writing from Berlin, gives the substance of a conversation recently held with Count VON BISMARCK. The latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

M. THIERS, after two interviews, has been definitely informed by Earl GRANVILLE that the English Government positively declines to interfere in the settlement of the terms of peace between Prussia and France.

An Interview About to Take Place Between Jules Favre and Bismarck—The Former Furnished with a Specific Proposition.

PARIS, Sept. 17—P. M.—Well informed persons state that an interview is about to take place between JULES FAVRE and Count VON BISMARCK, and that the former is furnished with a specific proposition. Meanwhile great activity is shown by the National Defense Committee at Tours in all departments.

THE LAON EXPLOSION.

Discovery of its Author—The Commandant Exonerated of the Charge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 17—P. M.—The commandant of the Fortress of Laon has been fully exonerated of the charge of blowing up the citadel after its surrender to the Prussians. It has been ascertained that it was done by a guard of the magazine—an Alma veteran, in a state of patriotic exaltation.

LONDON, Sept. 17—A. M.—A Berlin correspondent of one of the London journals says the blowing up of the citadel at Laon after the capitulation was worthy of the Fenians, but not of men of honor.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

At Tours—Paris Journals Removed There—Activity at Bordeaux—Iron-Clads to Protect Cherbourg, Havre and Other Ports—The Republic.

TOURS, Sept. 17.—The *Liberté, Constitutionnel, Gazette de France*, and some other journals which have heretofore been printed in Paris, will appear in this city after today. M. CREMIEUX, the Minister of Justice, is lodged here at the residence of the Archbishop. There is a perfect understanding between them, which is considered as foreshadowing the union of all political parties for the national defense.

Advices received at the War Department show that great numbers of the French are emigrating.

BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux telegrams state that great activity exists there. The Committee of Defense is enrolling a large force collected there and in the surrounding departments. Demonstrations have been made there in favor of the Republic. The American Consul was loudly cheered.

CHERBOURG AND HAVRE.

The French iron-clads have been recalled from the Baltic and North Seas, to protect Cherbourg, Havre, and the other ports from possible invasion by the Prussians. M. FOURICHON, the Minister of the Marine, is now at Havre.

MARSEILLES.

A grand republican demonstration recently occurred at Marseilles. M. ESQUIROS made a strong discourse in honor of the United States, asserting that the Empire was the friend of the Southern rebellion, and that the French Republicans favored the Union. Mr. PRICE, the American Consul, also made a speech, sympathizing with the new Government.

OPERATIONS ON THE RAILWAYS.

The Northern Railway Cut—Fighting Along the Line—The Railway to Laon in the Possession of the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 17—4 P. M.—The Northern Railway, leading from Orleans to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris. At the latter place the Germans had planted a battery.

Heavy firing was heard in that direction, and it is thought a battle was in progress. No details have been received.

Sharp fighting has occurred at Ris, another small town on the Orleans Railway, where the line had been cut.

The railroad to Laon is now entirely in the hands of the Prussians.

The grain which has been stored at the various railway stations has been removed to points nearer the centre of the city.

TOURS, France, Sept. 17.—The following news is promulgated through the office of the French Secretary of the Interior:

All the service of the Northern Railway has been suspended.

The Prussians have fired into passing trains at Ablon, and burned the depot there.

STRASBOURG.

Probable Early Capitulation—Enormous Cost of the Siege.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The commander of Strasbourg, Gen. ULRICH, telegraphs to the War Department that the situation of the city is continually growing desperate, necessitating his early capitulation.

COLOGNE, Sept. 17.—The *Gazette*, of this city, today has an editorial article giving the following interesting statistics and particulars:

There are now before Strasbourg eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than 7,000 shots into the city every day. Thirty car-loads of munitions of war, including 8,000 quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily. The *Gazette* then goes on to show how immense must be the expense of besieging Paris. If a proportionate outlay be required there, five times these resources must be exhausted.

ITALY AND ROME.

A Flag of Truce Sent to the People of the City and Received with Favor—The Pontifical Commander Refuses to Surrender—The Fleet at Civita Vecchia—Spanish Journals on the Occupation.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The inhabitants of the city have received a flag of truce from Gen. CADORNA, in command of the Italian troops, who have arrived very close to the city. The people have received the truce with great demonstrations of favor, and will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the Italian troops.

FLORENCE, Sept. 17.—The Italian Army is quietly but rapidly occupying the Pontifical territory. A number of towns have lately been entered without opposition. Gen. KANZLER, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical forces, has refused to surrender the City of Rome. The Italian fleet is concentrating at Civita Vecchia.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—All but the ultra-Catholic Press are delighted at the end of the Pope's temporal power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon—Belgium Called to Account by Bismarck—Bavaria Will Not Enter the Confederation—England Aiding France.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmshohe recently by an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice. He was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for NAPOLEON.

The Germans who have been expelled from Paris will demand indemnity through the Prussian Government. Eighty thousand Germans have been driven from the Department of the Seine alone.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is said that Count VON BISMARCK has asked an explanation from the Belgian Government for having allowed 12,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked. In this connection the last number of the *Indépendance Belge* says "it fears Belgium has already leaned too sharply to Prussia."

Bavaria has repudiated any desire to enter the North German Confederation.

It is reported that there is information in the hands of the Prussian Embassy in London leading to the belief that some muskets, the property of the British Government, have been sold to France since the war commenced, the sale having been effected through a Government agent.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has addressed a circular to the German people, urging the creation of a fund for the sick and wounded.

The interest on the French Treasury bonds has been fixed at five and a half per cent.

GERMAN DEMONSTRATION.

Mass-Meeting at Steinway Hall—Addresses by Sigismund Kaufman, Magnus Gross and Ex-Gov. Salomon—The Resolutions, &c.

A large and enthusiastic German mass-meeting was held at Steinway Hall, last evening. The meeting was called by the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies, for the purpose of taking action for counteracting the change of public opinion in this country in favor of the French Republicans in the present Franco-German war. Mr. ALBERT KLAMROTH organized the assemblage, and Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, of the *Staats Zeitung*, was elected President. Mr. OTTENDORFER made a brief address, after which the Secretary, Mr. PETRARCH, read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted. Mr. KLAMROTH subsequently offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Since France surrendered her sovereignty by creating NAPOLEON Emperor, she assumed the responsibility for the deeds of him, to whom she confided it, on France reverts, in all its weight, the curse which fell upon NAPOLEON for his wanton attack. France bears the guilt, and therefore France has to pay the penalty; excuse for her there is none. Though force may have erected NAPOLEON'S throne, France has of her own free will indorsed the act; of her own free will she voted, eighteen years afterward, for the continuation of her servitude and with fanatic enthusiasm welcomed the resolve of her tyrant that Germany too should be enslaved. True to herself, she even now designs, when German arms have annihilated the tyrant, to continue the war to the knife. Without any pretext whatever, she, allied with the barbarous hordes of Africa, precipitated herself upon Germany. But now, when the unjust war has brought defeat, she accuses Germany of barbarous aggression. The German Armies have rent the chains of Napoleonic despotism, but neither they nor the mere word "Republic" have been able to liberate France from the heavy fetters of her own demoralization, which alone caused her to fall a victim to NAPOLEON. That is the task of decenniums; the French people alone can perform it. Until this is done, however, it is not only the indisputable right, but the sacred duty of the German people to protect itself against the possibility of having again to furnish in the sweat of its labor and the life-blood of its sons the world's immutable laws of morals and civilization exact for the demoralization of France. It is therefore

Resolved, That we hope and expect to see a firm organic consolidation of all German States effected without delay, as the Union of Germany and the unimpeded development of her freedom are indispensable to each other, and only union and liberty united can guard Germany, under all circumstances, against renewed attacks of France.

Resolved, That while the regulation of its internal affairs indisputably belongs to the French people alone, yet the original relations between the belligerent Powers have in no way been changed by the fact that the Republic has been proclaimed in Paris and other French cities, after the Empire had been annihilated by the German Armies.

Resolved, That Germany has the right and the obligation to demand satisfactory guarantees for the future preservation of peace.

Resolved, That we unite with the German people in considering the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, as far as the limits of the German language extend, as the first and principal of these guarantees.

Resolved, That we confidently expect that the King of Prussia will consider it his duty to enforce this unanimous demand of the German people at any sacrifice.

Resolved, That no other State has the right to interfere in any way whatever in the final termination of the struggle; Germany alone has repulsed the criminal attack of France upon her frontiers, and, therefore, Germany alone is now entitled to decide upon the conditions of peace.

Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that the German people, as well as the King of Prussia, will insist upon the most complete realization of this their indisputable right, with that undaunted firmness which they have evinced in the war with France.

Resolved, That it is our intention to prevent, with all our strength and by every means in our power, as far as the same may not be at variance with our duties as citizens of the United States, every attempt of any uncalled for and presumptuous interference.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. The vocalists of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies then appeared on the platform and chanted the celebrated German battle-song, the "Watch on the Rhine." An address was then made by Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The latter commenced by referring to the meeting held at Steinway Hall at the time of the breaking out of the war. "Le Grande Nation" had then declared war against Germany, and it was then feared that she was too well prepared. Now that this impudent nation had been overwhelmed by crushing defeats, should any interference be tolerated because the French went through the farce of proclaiming what they call a Republic? The speaker asked what sort of a Republic it was, and whether it could be called such because the rabble and a few members of the Chamber proclaimed a new Government. He said Germany did not in this case fight against an Emperor, but against a nation, which provoked this war. It was said that the French were the bearers of civilization. If they were, then they would not murder on the battle-field, and would not mutilate and maim the wounded. He said Germany would not lay down its arms until a lasting peace had been secured, and until the provinces which have been stolen from Germany had been wrested from France. He did not believe that the French were prepared for a republic, or that they were able to maintain one.

Addresses were also made by Hon. MAGNUS GROSS, EX-GOV. SALOMON, Rev. DR. VAN HOLST and others, after which the gathering dispersed.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

The Regular Troops Returning Home—Regret in the Territory—A Tribute to Riel.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, writing from Fort Garry, on the 31st ult., says:

"The troops have been here only a few days as yet, but already, on the part of some of the officers, at least, preparations are being made for a return home in a week or so. This sudden departure of the regular troops causes very general and very sincere regret in the settlement, for many reasons which I do not care to relate to your readers. The volunteers are splendid men—the pick and pride of their battalions. But wrongly, I think, they are supposed to be less impartial than the regulars. This is the argument used by many, who are still thoroughly aware of the fact that the volunteer battalions are well officered and in capital discipline. There is no country in the world where the want of a military force is more apparent. We certainly want a good efficient force of this nature. Such a body of men, in the eyes of some, can only be found in the regular service; and this will, in a measure, account for the very strong feeling of regret at the proposed departure of the Rifles. The jarring which occurred between the Quebec and Ontario battalions at Toronto, and the statement that some Orangemen have enlisted for the purpose of avenging themselves on all and sundry connected with the late Provisional Government, intensifies the regrets of not a few. But I am rather more hopeful myself, and fancy that the volunteers will soon become great favorites, and form the nucleus of an extensive and much-needed militia organization.

RIEL and O'DONOGHUE, the master spirits in the rising last Fall, are now off the scene, temporarily at all events. They are absent from Fort Garry; whether still at St. Boniface or Pembina, is a point in dispute with us. Now that their reign is over, I observe that several English residents, who were by no means believers in Rielism, do not hesitate to say a word in his favor. While regretting the loss of the three lives which resulted from the movement, they maintain that but for RIEL'S command over his men, but for his strong personal influence and predilection for Canada and her institutions, the loss of life would, in all probability, have reached hundreds, massacre and assassination would have done their bloody work, the Canadian expedition would certainly never have reached Fort Garry this year—and the second Lieutenant-Governor and his men would have fared very little better than the first in their attempt to enter the country. Any one acquainted with the road over which the expedition passed knows how easily its passage might have been barred by a few hundred determined men. Over two thousand sympathizers in Chicago and Milwaukee were said to be only awaiting the word from Fort Garry to pour into the Territory and lend willing hands to cut off the troops in their march through the wilderness. All this, it is said, RIEL set his face against in the most determined way; and it is set down to his credit by some. With the majority of the English and French the feeling toward the fallen President is and has been one of such utter detestation that they give him credit neither for good thoughts nor acts.

The address to the troops just issued by Col. WOLSELEY, harmonizes curiously with this feeling, and will, I am certain, give rise to very general comment in Ontario.

THE PARKS.

The Central Park in Its Fall Dress—Progress of the Work on the City Hall Park.

But a few weeks ago, and the sea of verdure beneath which our Park lies bore not a single tint telling that the Summer was drawing to a close. Far as the eye could range spread noble lawns and umbrageous trees, rich in the glorious green mantle with which Nature had clothed them. But now the winds of Autumn have touched them, and here and there the falling leaf and withering grass tell but too plainly that the year is drawing to a close. A few weeks more, and instead of gentle breezes we shall be greeted with whistling winds and driving storms. The Park, now so gay with visitors, will be deserted. Our little brown-coated friends, the sparrows, will have the vast solitude to themselves, undisturbed by any visitors more important than a stray pedestrian, taking a "constitutional," or an unusually vigilant policeman. And thus our great pleasure-ground will remain until the skating season, when it will once more spring to life, and resound with the tramp of its hundred thousand visitors making their way to its skating ponds.

There has been but little done to the Park, in the way of improvements, during the past season. The work on the conservatory has been suspended. The observatory, on the hill, near the reservoirs, progresses slowly, and the tower is only now just making itself visible above the trees. The quarters of the animals at the menagerie have been somewhat improved; the dairy has been very nearly completed; the stone-work of the grand fountain on the terrace has been put in place; and some new shelters have been erected at prominent points. Beyond this, there has been little done. The Commissioners have, it appears, decided to lay more of the concrete pavement, and workmen are now busy putting it down on most of the principal paths.

Yesterday was a *dies non*, as far as the Park was concerned. There were no visitors, and no music.

CITY HALL PARK.

At present the City Hall Park bears the appearance of being in a state of confusion worse confounded. The delay in completing the plans for its laying out has been in some measure due to the fact that, up to the present time, the Superintendent of the new Post-office building has delayed to remove the fence back to the position it first occupied. All the plots of grass behind and beside the City Hall have been fenced in, and paths of concrete laid between them. The work on the fountain at the north-west corner of the Park is progressing rapidly. A number of public conveniences have also been placed in position. At present the workmen are chiefly engaged in removing the old gas-pipes running beneath the cross-walks and in tearing up the sidewalks outside the Park, preparatory to extending the roadway. The whole work, it is said, will be completed within six weeks.

Reformation of Drunkards.

The members of the Duane Lodge, No. 60, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, have done efficient service since 1865, the date of their organization, in rescuing numerous persons from intemperance. Their labors have been chiefly confined to the Eighth and Ninth Wards. The following are the officers of the Lodge: George C. Driggs, Chief Templar; Miss Lillie McCormick, Vice-Templar; E. C. Baldwin, Secretary; William Young, Financial Secretary; Mrs. A. Marshall, Treasurer; E. S. McCormick, Marshal, and Rev. James Allcorn, Chaplain. The Lodge will celebrate its anniversary on the 29th inst.

THE GREAT BOAT-RACE.

Detailed Description of the International Contest at Lachine.

The Delays and Disputes—Annoyances of the Spectators—Appearance of the Rival Crews—The English Umpire on the Rampage—The Final Scenes—A New Challenge.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

This city is still crowded with strangers attracted by the great international boat-race, and the excitement over the event of yesterday has in no way been allayed by the lapse of the hours since its occurrence. Indeed, the agitation is even greater today than yesterday, for the result of the race has not satisfied the admirers and backers of the Paris crew, so that they keep up the excitement in hopes of getting up another race. As there were many matters connected with the race for the championship of the world that escaped mention in my dispatches, owing to the lateness of the hour at which I wrote, and the pressure upon the telegraph wires, I now propose to give your readers a corrected narrative of the race, in order that the events may be properly understood in natural sequence.

GOING TO THE RACE.

On Wednesday the annual regatta of the Lachine Boating Club was commenced with a series of unimportant races for single and double sculls, in order to prepare the public for the great event of yesterday, when the Tyne crew, of England, and the Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., were to contend for the handsome sum of $5,000 in gold and the championship of the world. On the opening day the attendance of spectators was considered good, though there were scarcely more than ten thousand persons present, and the day passed off without any incidents of special interest. The railroad arrangements of the Grand Trunk Railway, however, barely sufficed for the transportation of even this number, though an explanation was offered that preparations on an ample scale had been made for the carriage of spectators to the championship race, so that those intending to visit Lachine Village yesterday felt no apprehensions. A large number started at an early hour on board the numerous excursion steamers that proceeded through the canal for the regatta course, and they proved to be fortunate in their choice, for notwithstanding the fact that three or four hours are usually consumed in a passage through the locks along the route of the canal, these steamers succeeded in disembarking their passengers at the Lachine wharf long before the Grand Trunk trains made their appearance. The railway company had advertised a series of excursion trains, with return tickets, at fifty cents each, and the announcement was made that a train would start every hour, and oftener if necessary. But how wofully were the people deceived by those promises. Your correspondent, with four or five thousand other persons, many of them ladies, presented himself at the depot in Bonaventure-street about 9 o'clock in the morning, in expectation of an early visit to the scene of the proposed race. Probably an hour was occupied in the endeavor to secure the requisite ticket, and then I found myself on the train. And such a train! Fancy ten or a dozen platform cars rigged out with benches of rough boards, and a temporary railing for the safety of those courageous enough to venture on board. The ladies at first recoiled from the prospect of a ride upon such cars, in a hot sun and exposed to the smoke and dust of the locomotive; but as it appeared that scarcely any other accommodation would be afforded, they accepted the necessities of the hour and embarked. At first, the crowd on board were in excellent humor, and submitted with remarkable patience to the inevitable crush, but their patience became exhausted by the continued delay in sending off the train. Half an hour went slowly by, and the rapidly increasing crowds so thronged the cars that they were not only crammed, but were absolutely packed with human beings, who were all compelled to stand jammed together in the most pitiable manner. Even this state of affairs failed to touch the conscience of the railway company, who are a monopoly in this section so far as railroading is concerned; and despite the fact that the train could not possibly contain another passenger, the cars were permitted to remain on the side track outside of the depot for fully two hours, while a second and third train was made up and packed like the first. Meanwhile the people who had been deluded into paying for their excursion-tickets suffered terribly from the heat of the sun and the discomforts of their constrained positions. Groans and yells were uttered, loud calls were made for a start, the railway employes were cursed in French and English by turns, and the scene became a decidedly riotous one. Together with others who, tired of the monotony of these proceedings, I abandoned the train before the hour of noon, and succeeded in reaching the course in a cab, though the driver compelled me to pay him treble the usual rates before he would stir. I need only add that I reached Lachine before the trains after all, to show the manner in which the Grand Trunk swindled its patrons.

ON THE ROAD.

The scene along the highway, as I rode out from the city, was a very exciting one. Every description of vehicle appeared on the road, and the scene wore an unmistakable English look, despite the language of the French Canadian drivers, as they hurled the traditional oaths of their class at each other, on the slightest occasion. Red-faced Englishmen in drab shorts and top boots ambled along the road on stout horses, handsome carriages and liveried servants contended for passage with modest little broughams, while stylish dog-carts carried knots of "knowing" young men in grand style past worn-out cabs or impromptu vehicles taken from the stable or the market stalls. Above and around all rose a thick and almost impenetrable cloud of white and blinding dust, the product of the powdered lime-stone used in macadamizing the road, and raised by the immense throng of carriages and horses. Stylish young fellows who started from the city in neat broadcloth and bright flower in their button-hole alighted in the village with their clothing covered with the dust, like a miller's coat, and their whitened hair and whiskers gave them an aged appearance. Ladies suffered, also, though their veils and wraps aided them to resist the dust; but nearly all who took the road and escaped the railroad met their match in the fresh annoyance. Such were the experiences of those who visited Lachine yesterday; and it seemed as though the obstacles had been thrown in their path in order to defeat the end in view—that of pleasure and enjoyment. Yet, despite all of these drawbacks, fully forty thousand persons were present when the races began.

THE SCENES AT LACHINE.

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon the little village was overwhelmed by the crowds. The beach was literally black with spectators, and the proprietors of the different hotels or taverns did a thriving business in the sale of liquors and refreshments. Innumerable booths had been erected all along the main road, which, with the great number of flags flying, gave the place the appearance of a mammoth fair. Two or three immense, but very insecure-looking stands had been built on the bay shore, about a quarter of a mile from the starting-post, and the proprietors no doubt anticipated a handsome reward for their enterprise, though they were doomed to disappointment and loss, instead, as the rumor rapidly gained ground that the "grand stands" were wholly unsafe. The excursion steamers lay at the wharf and were being rapidly filled with people, who hoped to gain a good view of the race from their seats, paying $1 each for the privilege. The Lachine Club issued a series of ribbon badges, which cost $5 each, and entitled the wearer to a position on one of the half dozen canal barges that had been anchored in the bay to denote the route of the race. The Club had three small steamers to transport the "ribbon" men and their female friends to the barges, and provided a brass band to keep the multitude in good humor. A large raft had also been anchored between the line of barges and the shore, upon which clustered three or four thousand persons, who gained access thereto in small boats or canoes. On shore the crowd was tempted by thimble-riggers and their little jokers, and by persuasive proprietors of "sweatboards," who managed to pick up a large number of silver half and quarter dollars from their dupes. Whirligigs and wheels of fortune also abounded, and the Police seemed to pay no attention to those nefarious modes of swindling unsophisticated persons. All sorts of games were also presented for the amusement of those willing to waste small change upon them, and there were several "Aunt Sallys" on the ground, any one of which would have gladdened the blithsome heart of poor DICKENS had he seen them. The scenes were very like those to be witnessed on an English race-course, though the nautical phrase was oddly blended in the surroundings. The little bay was fairly alive with row-boats, bark and "dug-out" canoes, sailing-boats, miniature yachts and steamers. Every possible description of build was to be seen, from the trim outrigged club-boat to the ordinary slab punt of a rural resident of the river banks. The canoes were a peculiar feature, and several beautiful little specimens were rendered more attractive by the ladies who so deftly managed them amidst the throng of oars and paddles. The great big racing canoes of the Indians were busy all the afternoon in carrying passengers to and fro, and the crews were, as usual noisy and demonstrative in their movements. The people amused themselves in various ways. Some pushed their way to the Lake View House, the head-quarters of the Club, where they listened to the call of bets and the announcements of the managers. Others crowded round the cottages of the rival crews, and vainly endeavored to catch a momentary glimpse of the men who were to contend in the great race of the day. Those, securing club badges, hopelessly wandered about the wharves in search of the steamers, going to the line of barges, and they were kept off by the efforts of those having control of the excursion steamers, who held the inside positions, until the situation became desperate and called for decided action on the part of the Committee. In this way the hours passed by and the excitement grew apace.

PREPARING FOR THE RACE.

At 2½ o'clock the arrangements for the boating championship race were fast approaching conclusion, and the scenes became more exciting and interesting. The steamers sounded their whistles in unearthly concert, and slowly moved from the wharves with their living freights, taking up positions below each other outside the line of barges. Several other steamers from up the river also arrived in the bay, and by their presence added to the animation of the scene and the number of spectators. In a very few minutes the committeemen and their attendant band embarked and proceeded to the judge's steamer, and the vast throng became quiet in expectation. Those yet on shore surged in solid mass toward the jetty where the crews were to embark, and the fleet of small boats were suddenly gathered together, as they lined the course laid down for the race, while the spectators on the rafts, steamers and barges, bent their attention upon the movements of the managers.

No one thought of a disappointment, yet at that very moment a dispute had commenced that bade fair to postpone the race for another day at least. During the afternoon a fresh breeze had sprung up, which, while it fluttered the numerous flags displayed, rendered the surface of the water quite rough and boisterous. Here was an objection and the cause of the dispute. Scarcely had the managers announced their arrangements complete than Sheriff HARDING, the umpire for the St. John's crew, pronounced the course too rough for a race, and, acting upon the instructions of Mr. POTTER, and other backers of the Paris crew, entered a protest against the race taking place, especially as the articles of agreement called for still water. This proceeding raised a storm, of course, though it was confined to the Club steamer. Mr. JOHN ADAMS, the "coach" and trainer of the Tyne crew, who had been selected by them as their umpire, was especially irate at the proposed delay, as he stated that his crew were willing to row the race in any water. The trouble, however, was not decided when the hour for the race arrived, so the judges fired the signal for the crews to prepare, and it was quickly responded to by the Tyne men, who could be seen passing through the crowd on shore with their boat on their heads. A few minutes sufficed to launch the craft, and the crew shot out from the jetty like an arrow from a bow, followed by only a faint cheer, so great was the enthusiasm felt for the St. John men. The Tyne crew answered the cheer by resting on their oars and wildly twirling their caps as the boat rapidly glided over the water to the starting post. The appearance of this famous crew created a deep impression upon the spectators, so graceful were their movements, and the men were soon compelled to bear the scrutiny of countless field glasses, as they sat resting on their oars in front of the judges' steamer. This inspection fairly over, the spectators sought in vain for another movement in the crowd at the jetty to betoken the advent of the Paris crew. Ten minutes passed in this state of suspense and yet the rival crew did not appear. The dispute relative to the condition of the water had broken out afresh, to quell which the judges ordered the umpires, with their referee, Mr. MACKLIN MOLSON, to proceed over the course in one of the steam-yachts, and arrive at some definite decision; meanwhile announcing that they would go on with the Indian-canoe races, in order to keep the multitude quiet. The yacht started, and by the time the Indians had all reported in their four canoes, the umpires came back in precisely the same mood they had left. Mr. ADAMS considered the water smooth enough, but Sheriff HARDING differed with him, and he was fortunate to find the referee in his favor—so the race was declared postponed for twenty-four hours, much to the disgust and indignation of those in possession of the intelligence. The Tyne crew were informed of the decision and returned to their cottage without a word of remonstrance, leaving the course open to the Indians and their farcical race.

THE TYNE UMPIRE'S OPINION.

While the canoes were struggling up the river a scene of rare excitement was enacted on board the judges' boat, by the earnest utterances of JACK ADAMS, the umpire for the Tyne crew. He loudly inveighed against the decision of the referee, and spoke of claiming the stakes as a forfeit for the non-appearance of the Paris crew at the hour named for the race. During a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. ADAMS was not slow to express his opinion. He is a member of the Albion Club, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and informed me that he was a member of the Tyne crew, and a working man by occupation, and that he had come over from England with the crew to assist and "coach" them. Naturally annoyed at the postponement of the race, ADAMS became demonstrative, and with hot words, in his English accent, roused the attention of all within earshot. Finding him angry, I ventured to inquire the reason.

"Angry, Sir, indeed I am angry; it's mad I am. Why, Sir, the St. John's crew should have been at the post yonder in time, like my crew were. *They* were willing and ready to row the race. We've been here a month next Tuesday evening, and have had as rough water here nine times in ten, and now we hear that the water is too rough for a race, though it managed to do for practice. The articles say the race is to be run at 3 o'clock today, and we of the Tyne were on hand at the hour, as you saw, and ready to row. Then we are told the course is too rough, as if it wasn't as fair for one crew as the other. The articles say still water, and if I stick to the articles there'll be no race at all, for it's never still water here. We didn't choose the course, yet are perfectly willing to row. If the Paris crew, as you call 'em, were in England, they'd have lost their five hundred pun'd as forfeit. We came 3,000 miles to race, and are now swamped with money. My opinion is that we have a d—d poor referee. He may have lots of money, but I'll be (a good round English oath) if he has much brains."

COMMITTEEMAN—Come, come, Mr. ADAMS, don't say that.

Mr. ADAMS (Doggedly)—Yes I will say it, and I do say it. They've drowned us with money, with their two, three, four and five thousand pund, and now they're afeard of a little rough water.

COMMITTEEMAN—This won't do at all! Mr. ADAMS will your crew row today if the Paris crew consent?

ADAMS—Of course they will; they'll row if I say the word, no matter how the water is. I tell you what it is, Mr. Committeeman; you make up a race and then bring us a matter of 4,000 miles, and bring up 40,000 or 50,000 people only to disappoint them. It's a d—d shame.

SPECTATOR—Are the Tyne crew to be found?

ADAMS—They are ready at any moment for my call.

COMMITTEEMAN—Let us find HARDING and come to some understanding.

ADAMS—Its my opinion Sheriff HARDING has gone to Montreal. You've got a lot of money, but not much pluck among you.

Finding that ADAMS would raise a row and make mischief, the Committee got hold of him, and entered into a conference, the Indians in the meantime coming back in most laughable shape in their struggle for the prize of $50. Then ensued a lull for the great race, which was to come off after all.

THE REFEREE'S FINAL DECISION.

The conference already alluded to resulted in good, for it was decided that if the referee should order a race, the umpires would abide by his decision. Exactly what influence was brought to bear upon the referee, I know not, but it was no doubt represented to him that a postponement of the race, even for a day, would be fatal to the interests and reputation of the club, and that it would appear as though the Paris crew were afraid of the Tyne crew. Suffice it to say that Mr. MOLSON fell in with Mr. ADAMS, in the way of brains, and ordered a race at 5¼ o'clock, fair water or foul. As if to expedite matters, the wind suddenly slackened, and the course became quite smooth, though signs of a storm were ominously visible in the western horizon. The crowds were very patient when they ascertained that the race would positively come off, though they had been somewhat restive at the unaccountable delay, the afternoon having rapidly drawn to a close.

APPEARANCE OF THE CREWS.

Precisely at 5 o'clock the gentleman in possession of the fowling piece used to fire the signals discharged both barrels to inform the crews that they must prepare for the struggle. Almost immediately after the signal a commotion among the people on shore betrayed the movements of the Tyne crew, and they speedily embarked at the jetty, and came swiftly over the water in splendid shape, eliciting a warm cheer from the spectators for their promptness. The men were dressed in loose cotton drawers cut off below the knees, leaving their legs bare. They wore white flannel sleeveless shirts, upon the breasts of which were three St. Andrew crosses in blue silk. TAYLOR, at the bow-oar, wore a common straw hat, the others having old caps which they waved right lustily in answer to the greetings of the crowd. Another cheer then came faintly over the water from the jetty, and we could see the other crew coming to the stakes, which were bobbing up in the current and marking the lower terminus of the course. The Paris crew were dressed like ordinary boatmen, in common pantaloons and rough, striped flannel shirts and vests, disappointing everybody by their unattractive costume. As both crews sat motionless in their boats, it was evident that they were powerful and experienced rowers, but the Tyne men won the sympathies of the spectators by their careless grace and apparent good humor, the St. John men being quite grave and serious in their demeanor. The necessary preliminaries having been arranged, the toss for choice of position was made, resulting in favor of the Paris crew, who chose the outside as their side for the start, despite the wind that had, as if by magic, risen at the moment both crews appeared at the starting post. The order was then given to prepare, which the St. John men proceeded to do in their "waiting" boat, by deliberately stripping themselves of their outer clothing, in full view of the multitude assembled, when they stood revealed in close-fitting, scarlet silk shirts and drab tights. On taking their seats in the race-boat each man placed on his head a peaked scarlet silk cap, and the crew then pulled for their selected position at the post. The Tyne crew had quietly watched their antagonists, and finding them ready, completed their own preparations by pitching their caps into the attendant boat, and then rapidly pulling off their shirts, they stood ready for the start, naked to the waist. A glance, through my glass, enabled me to admire the magnificent physical development of the Tyne men, their muscles being distinctly visible as they gave play to their oars. The St. John men also betrayed the presence of stout sinews beneath their rather theatrical garb, and the spectator was easily convinced that the race would be a remarkable one.

THE RACE.

At exactly 5:23 P. M. the word "Go" was given, and the rival boats shot up the river as if by one common instinct, the people assembled giving vent to their enthusiasm in the wildest cheers. As the boats gained headway the Tyne men were decidedly more rapid in their stroke, and perceptibly drew ahead of the St. John crew, who at the same moment met with the misfortune in shipping a small wave, that happened to inopportunely strike the side of their "well," which in one instant became nearly half full of water. In six seconds after the start the Tyne crew had gained a length in the race, and they managed, in four seconds more, in gaining control of the course, and began to give their wash water to the other boat. In the twenty-third second the Tyne boat was so far ahead as to enable RENFORTH to throw himself directly in front of the St. John men, and in that position the up race of three miles was run. The umpires and referees followed the boats in their steam-yacht. So rapid was the movement of the boats, that in less than five minutes they became lost to the naked eye on board of the judges' steamer, and in a few minutes more the entire crowd of people lost sight of them also. The race continued to the upper buoys without incident or accident. The Tyne boat reached the inside buoy in 23 minutes and 40 seconds, and the St. John men were exactly 40 seconds later. As the Tyne men rounded their buoy, they seemed to lose ground, and, as it were, hung back while getting into play for the home-stretch. The St. John crew gained at this point, and went round their buoy in splendid style and speed, so that they had gained ten seconds in the race by the time both crews bent to their oars for the return pull. At this rate of speed the crew came down the course in beautiful form, the Tyne men passing the winning buoy in 40 minutes and 59½ seconds, the Paris crew coming in 30 seconds behind. As the Tyne crew came within a hundred yards of the stake they perceptibly increased their speed, and sent their boat down the course with tremendous velocity, thereby gaining fully five seconds in the time. The Paris crew lost the race in eleven lengths. RENFORTH, the Tyne "stroke," soon donned his shirt, and with TAYLOR'S hat, came on board the club steamer to take up a subscription for the defeated crew, realizing a handsome sum.

CLOSING SCENES.

The great race over, the people began moving off. The steamers having added to the excitement of the race by hoarsely whistling at the finish, also cast off from the anchored barges, and discharged their passengers at the wharf. Two of the steamers ventured to run the Lachine Rapids with those courageous enough to remain on board; but only one of them succeeded in the effort, the other being compelled to cast anchor and remain amid the boiling surge, just above the foam of the principal fall. All of the other steamers started for the city by the canal, but, owing to the darkness, scarcely any got through before daylight, thus compelling their passengers to remain on board, without sleeping conveniences, or walk down the tow-path on foot. Those on the barges, unfortunately, relying upon the promises of the Club that they would be returned to the wharf, were in a pitiable plight, for none of the tugs came near them, so that those who were not quick in realizing the situation and failed to gain access to the excursion steamers, were actually compelled to remain on board the barges all night; in many cases ladies were the victims to the culpable negligence of those having the arrangements in hand. But this was not all the trouble. The threatening storm broke soon after the single-scull race had been rowed by RENFORTH, TAYLOR, and WINSHIP, of the Tyne crew, who came in all together after their two-mile pull, in admirable shape, though it was so dark that they had with difficulty found the stake-boat above. The railroad arrangements were, if possible, worse than in the morning, and the unfortunate passengers on those exposed trains were drenched with the rain as they stood patiently waiting for ever an hour for the cars to start homeward. In the crush and confusion your correspondent missed his cab, so he was an unwilling and very wet passenger on the train, his fellows in the cars whiling away the wretched hours with English songs of "Rule Britannia," "God Save the Queen" and the French "Marseillaise Hymn." Those who came into the city by the morning trains and boats were, of course, behindhand in ordering rooms at the hotels, the consequence being that fully two thousand persons got no bed at all, and either walked the wet and dreary streets all night or lounged in uneasy attitude in hotel parlors or offices. Scarcely anybody reached the city before 2 o'clock, and nearly all were drenched, thereby causing considerable dissatisfaction and no end of profanity.

As I close this letter I hear it announced that the Paris crew have challenged the Tyne crew for another race, the stakes to be $4,000 in gold. I cannot trace the report to any reliable source, though I consider it very probable that a new challenge will be issued, the race to be rowed on the River St. John.

G. F. T.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WANING.

The Autumn days are waning, and the gold
is on the leaf,
The gold and crimson tint that paints with
splendor bright and brief
The grand old oaks. The copper-red is on
the bending beech,
The brown nuts rustle ripe and full above
the school-boy's reach.

The swallows gather 'neath the eaves; the
first dull cloudy day
Will bear them all, on eager wings, to sunnier
climes away;
So is it oft, with us, alas! Our brief bright
Summer ends,
Comes Winter resolute and stern; away
troop Summer friends.

The last rose blushes on her stem, in beauty
all alone,
Weeps Summer gone, and sighs upon her
solitary throne;
So is it with us at life's end. What reck, or
pomp, or gold,
If hairs grow gray, and we without some
light of love, grow old?

Pray God, there be not, one of us, whoever
he may be,
Without some friend whom he may love,
some child upon his knee!
True love and friendship ever shine, with
lustre all their own,
Since man was never made to live, and work,
and die—alone!

—*All the Year Round.*

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Clive and I were engaged to be married, and had been so about three months. We had known each other a great many years; and he often came down to the rectory, till one day, in a very unromantic manner, he asked me if I would be his wife; and though there had been none of the sighings, and jealousies, and heart-burnings we read about, I knew that, in my foolish little way, I was very fond of Clive; and feeling how good, and true-hearted, and strong he was, and how glad I ought to be that he would stoop to such a poor, little, insignificant girl as I was, I looked up in his brave, handsome face, which I could hardly see for the tears swimming in my eyes, and then I said Yes I would; and then for a while I was clasped close to his breast; and it seemed to me that there could be no more care or trouble in this world, and all that I had to do was to nestle there to be safe from all life-storms to come. He kissed me then, gently and lovingly; and somehow I felt very happy—so happy, that when my uncle, who had brought me up from a child, came into the room, I did not flinch hastily away, but went to him quietly, and clung to his arm, while Clive, in his bold, open way, said: "Mr. Grace, Mary has promised to be my wife."

Uncle shook hands with him warmly, and patted my cheek as he drew me close to him; and after that, matters went on in a very quiet unexciting way for three months, Clive coming down on Saturday night, and staying till Monday morning, when he returned to his office in the city, and in those days we used quietly to talk about the future; how in years to come we were to be married, and how we were to plan and contrive about our little income, taking a cottage somewhere six or eight miles from town, and living very sparingly, because Clive's salary was anything but high. Our planning, though, was needless, for one day Clive came down in great haste, and I could see by his face, that he had important news to communicate, and so it proved. He had been asked by his employers, a large merchant firm, whether he would like to accept another appointment.

"But is it advantageous?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, in a quiet, strange way; "six hundred a year."

"Six hundred a year, Clive!" I exclaimed; "why, we shall be rich."

"Rich? yes," he said, taking my hand; "but there is a drawback."

"A drawback?"

"Yes, I must sign an agreement to serve them for six years certain."

"Well," I said, "but is not that advantageous?"

"Perhaps," he said, looking very hard in my eyes as he spoke; "but I have not told you where it is."

"Not abroad, Clive!" I exclaimed as a sudden pang shot through me.

"Yes, love, abroad—in Java—at a Dutch station."

"But you cannot accept it, Clive—six years—you will not leave me?" Then I checked myself, as I thought of my selfishness, and it struck me that I was going to be a stumbling-block in his path when fortune was within his grasp.

"Do you wish me to give it up, Mary?" he said.

"Yes—no, no, Clive; I am selfish!" I exclaimed; "you must not throw it up—it would be destroying your future prospects. It seems hard to bear—hard to wait for six years; but we must be patient."

I could say no more, for the tears I had striven to keep back would come; but the next moment he held me sobbing in his arms as he whispered, "Is there no other way of getting over the difficulty, darling?"

I looked up in his face, for, for a few moments I did not see what he meant; but the next minute I was clinging to him, weeping silently; and so it fell out that at eighteen I was my dear husband's girlish little wife, so girlish, that, as we ascended the side of the great ship *Batavian* at Gravesend, I saw the sailors whispering to one another, and I felt my cheeks burn, because I knew that they were saying I was such a mere child. For it was all like a dream—that hurried wedding and the hasty preparation for our voyage. My uncle had said that it would be suicidal for Clive to give up so good an appointment; and though he felt it bitterly, he considered with Clive that six years was too long a separation. "Had it been three," he said, "he would have considered it our duty to wait;" but as it was for the longer period, he yielded easily to Clive's solicitations; and in one short fornight all was settled; farewells had been said; and the great ship was slowly sailing down the ever-widening river.

It seemed so strange, so wonderful, that it required at times the reassuring touch of Clive's hand to make me realize the fact that we were bidding farewell to the old country. But so it was; and though my heart was sore at parting from my uncle, yet that sorrow was mingled with so much happiness that I fear I did not think enough of his pain.

The days glided by, even as the great ship glided past the shores of the old country, and soon we had seen the last of the great rock-point which they told me was the Lizard, and we were far at sea.

Had I been a queen, I could not have had more attention paid to me; the Captain, mates, and even the humblest sailor, always had a smile for me; and as we reached in time the hotter regions, there was always a summons, and the best place reserved for poor little me, whenever flying-fish, or dolphins, or a shark was in sight.

The days grew into weeks, and with almost invariably pleasant weather, the ship sailed on. There seemed no danger—nothing to apprehend; and as I sat with the soft breeze fanning my cheeks, all the perils of the sea of which I had read seemed so distant and impossible, that I could hardly believe the gentle rippling waves, and the soft, cloud-flecked sky, could possibly be guilty of the cruelties of which we hear.

At last, though, came a cloud, and that cloud seemed to settle upon my husband's brow. I asked him the reason, and he unwillingly told me that it was on account of the vessel.

It was upon one soft, tropical evening that I elicited that response from him; and as he spoke, he drew me closer to him as we leaned over the side, looking down at the glittering starlight reflected from the dark bosom of the sea.

"Are you keeping anything from me, Clive?" I said gently. "Am I not to share the trouble as well as the happiness of life?"

"Trouble, little one," he said, "trouble ought never to come near you."

"But I should not be happy if I felt that I did not share all, Clive. By keeping me in ignorance, you would be inflicting the very trouble from which you would screen me."

"Beaten with my own weapons," he said lightly; and then, in an undertone, "I am uneasy, darling, about the vessel."

"But why?" I said; "what is there to make you uneasy?"

"Look along the deck, and tell me what you see."

"What do I see? The man at the steering-wheel, the men of the watch, and the four men pumping."

Clive was silent.

"What makes you uneasy, then?" I asked after a while.

"Darling," he said, "if you had not asked me, I should not have told you; but I cannot bring myself to seem wanting in confidence. Have you not noticed any change in Captain Webster and Mr. Green?"

"They have seemed a little more cheerful and merry than usual," I said.

"In the cabin—yes; but when on deck, it has not been so. Mary, darling, I fear there is trouble at hand; those four men pumping looks ominous."

"Ominous?"

"Yes, love. Three days ago, one man was employed pumping; the next day, two men were at work at once, and they were relieved again and again; yesterday, four men were pumping all day till evening; today, it was commenced at daybreak, and orders have, I know, been given that it is to be kept up all night."

"And what does that mean?" I asked, though I felt that I knew what the answer would be.

"It means, love, that we are a thousand miles from any land, and that the ship has sprung a leak."

I was only a weak girl then, and very young, so that perhaps my emotion may be excused; for I felt a strange catching of my breath, and a sense of dread stealing over me; but I tried hard to master it all, and I don't think my voice shook as I laid my hands on Clive's breast, and said: "Dear husband, we are in the hands of the Almighty; let us hope that in our weakness we are magnifying the peril."

He caught my hands in his, and held me at arms' length for a few moments, gazing down in my eyes. "And I've been thinking you a timid little girl, Mary," he exclaimed at length. "God bless you! Yours is indeed a brave little heart."

We were interrupted by a little display of excitement forward, and in the dim light we could see that the Captain and both the mates were there. Orders were hurriedly given, and soon there was the clanking noise of another pump hard at work, with the plashing of the water as it streamed down over the side. Lanterns were busily moving about, now on deck, now disappearing below. Then I heard calls for the carpenter, and the Captain giving loud orders; and soon after there was a good deal of bustle close to the ship's bows; and Clive explained to me that they were drawing a sail under the bottom of the ship, so as to try and stop the flood of water, for it was evident that the danger was growing greater.

All through that long dark night we staid on deck, listening to the clanking noise of the pumps, and the rippling plash of the water as it ran over the side; but when morning broke, it was evident that the danger was not lessened. The Captain looked pale and anxious, and there was a sullen discontented look about the men, who could only with difficulty be prevailed upon to keep to their work of pumping. About midday, they broke out into open mutiny, and refused to pump any longer, for the carpenter having been sent below, came up with so bad a report that the men left their work directly, and, in spite of commands, and even threats, they set their officers at defiance, and began to make preparations for leaving the ship.

"Look here, Cap'en Webster," said an old bluff-looking sailor; "we're ready enough to obey, only it ain't no good to stop here, with the ship sinking under us. The murder's out now, and what's the good of fighting again' it? She's started a plank, that's what she's done; and all the pumps, and twice as many more, could not keep the water under."

"John Jackson," said the Captain, "you're the last man I should have thought would turn against your Captain."

"So I am, Cap'en—hang me if I ain't," said the man. "It's no good, lads; I'm under orders again; who's coming on my side?"

Three men came out of the little group and followed the bluff old sailor to where the Captain and mates were standing in front of us; but the rest of the crew went on stolidly placing water and provisions in a couple of the boats, and at last launched them, and were about to push off without a word, when Captain Webster threw them in a compass, and gave them directions which course to steer.

Five minutes after they were rowing swiftly away, when for the first time Clive spoke, "Is there no chance of saving the vessel, Captain Webster?"

"No, Sir," was the reply; "not the slightest. In two hours, she will have gone down."

I shivered as I heard these words; but I tried to smile as Clive glanced round at me; and then, for the next hour, busy preparations for leaving the vessel were carried on.

The boat left was large and roomy; and upon its being launched, sails, masts and cordage were placed inside, with quite a heavy store of water and provisions, every man working hard; and though they smiled at my efforts, I ran backward and forward from the cabin carrying necessaries for our use.

But at last all was declared to be in readiness, and I was lowered over the side, Clive quickly taking his place with me in the boat, where there were already the four sailors; then came the two mates, and lastly the Captain.

"You bear witness, gentlemen," he said, "that I left nothing undone, and that it was not until every effort had failed that I left my ship." He would have said more, but something which caught his eye made him shout to the men to seize their oars; and then, all together, they rowed hard away from the ship's side.

At first I did not know why this was done, but I soon saw that it was to avoid the vortex which the sinking vessel would cause; for, before five minutes had elapsed, the great ship began to roll slowly from side to side; and then, in spite of myself, I uttered a cry as it gave a plunge forward, and seemed to dive down out of sight, leaving us alone upon the surface of the great waters.

The night came on, and passed slowly away, affecting us all with a deep feeling of awe as we thought of the frail defense we had against death. To us the vast ocean, heaving so slowly and regularly beneath, seemed then like the threshold of eternity; and I know that I trembled as I clung to poor Clive's arm, in spite of his encouraging words. But very little was said that night; and I know that no one slept; but we all sat watching and longing for the morning.

At another time I could have remained rapt with wonder and joy at the glorious sunrise which flooded the whole surface of the sea with orange and gold; but there was the sense of the great solitude oppressing me always, while around me were the pale, haggard faces of men who knew the perilous strait in which we lay. As the morning broke, though, the Captain rose up in the bows and stood looking around in every direction, to try if he could make out where the other boats were, but, though he tried again and again, he could see nothing; and we felt that we were alone. It was not a time for repining, however, and every man set busily to work, arranging such things as we had in the boat; then a little mast was set up, and a sail hoisted, which the soft breeze gently filled; and the boat began to go lightly over the swell. After a short consultation, the Captain determined to sail for the island of Amsterdam, a tiny speck in mid-ocean, but a place that might prove to us a haven of refuge till a passing vessel could take us off; for, though at the present time the sea and sky were serene and bright, we did not know how soon a storm might arise to engulf our little frail boat.

One—two—three days we sailed on; and then came a change—a fierce wind blowing from the very direction in which our island lay. First, the sky grew black with clouds, while the sea became white and foaming, the waves each moment curling up more and more fiercely, till they beat against the sides and splashed over. The boat's course was altered, the sail lowered all but a tiny portion, and then the little vessel began to ride swiftly over the waves, now leaping up a great hill of water, hanging balanced on the foamy ridge, and then plunging and gliding down into a depth from which it seemed impossible that we could ever rise. Then came a time when every one except the Captain, who sat pale and stern, steering the boat, began to bale out the water which constantly dashed over the sides. Even I would have helped, but every one smiled, and tried to make the part of the boat I was in more comfortable, by putting up a portion of the sail, so as to screen me from the spray, which was now icily cold.

It might be thought that in such a time of trouble men would have been moved by selfish thoughts; but it was not so, for again and again it seemed to me that I was made the first consideration. When biscuit and water, or wine, were passed round, I received always the first share; and all through that wild and fearful time, even the roughest sailor there was ready to show me respect, and try to do some little act to prove his willingness to serve me.

For a whole week we were borne along through that great chaos of troubled waters, each moment expecting some huge wave to engulf us; and then slowly the tempest began to abate. First, the wind went down, and then by slow degrees the waves—so slowly, though, that losing care, now that the peril was supposed not to be great, one of the sailors, who was steering, allowed a wave to wash right in, deluging the boat from end to end, so that it seemed about to sink, and I clung to Clive, feeling that our last hour had come.

The confusion caused by this sudden danger made matters worse; and two of the men plunged overboard with an oar each, to keep themselves afloat, for they felt that the boat was going down. But a few words from Captain WEBSTER restored confidence; and, in spite of fatigue, the water was attacked, so that each moment the vessel rose higher, and at last was entirely free once more.

It was two days, though, before the sun once again shone out to cheer our disconsolate state—disconsolate, indeed; for, in the time of peril, the little water-casks had been washed or thrown out, while the greater part of our provision had floated away, at a time when every thought had been devoted toward keeping afloat. The biscuit was saturated, and we were all cold and numbed with being so long shivering in the water. It almost seemed to chill our very hearts, when, upon examination being made of each bag and case of provision, they were, without exception, found to have been destroyed by exposure.

"Looking will not mend it, my lads," said the Captain, bravely. "Let us be hopeful, and fight through it all as well as we can. Never despair; and recollect that we have a charge here to save as well as ourselves."

He pointed to me as he spoke, and the men gave a faint cheer, as, in accordance with his orders, the sail was once more well hoisted, the boat trimmed, and we were once more skimming over the sea.

Night, morning—night, morning, succeeding each other, for I don't know how many strange and misty days of horror, with a gnawing pain of hunger tormenting us, and the pains of thirst becoming hourly more and more unbearable. Captain Webster held up bravely, and encouraged us all; but we could only see that we were sailing on to our death—a death of torment, with the burning sun above us, and the mocking water around, ever tantalizing, and, as it were, asking us to drink, as it lapped musically against the frail sides, foaming, sparkling and pure. But the Captain's advice was not always taken, and though with a faint smile upon his lip, Mr. Green, the first mate, owned to his weakness, he persisted, during one frantic fit of agony, in drinking desperately the draught that should hasten his end; for soon he grew delirious, starting as if spoken to, then leaping up, and wanting to alter the direction of the boat's head, while, when a couple of the sailors tried to restrain him, their weakness was such that he thrust them aside, and they sank back in their places, helplessly gazing at him as he climbed over the boat's thwarts, pushed the rope which held the sail aside, and muttering angrily, trampled upon me as he made at the Captain who was steering. Clive tried to stay him; and in spite of my effort to restrain it, I uttered a loud scream, for the poor creature seemed to catch his foot in my dress; and before we were aware of it, he made a lurch sideways, and fell heavily into the water.

For a few moments we were all petrified; but the Captain altered the boat's course, and ran back to the spot where the mate had disappeared; but though we ran to and fro for some time, and every eye was gazing intently upon the limpid water, we saw no more of the poor mate; and for the rest of that evening I sat with my head bowed upon my knees, praying that help might come.

The silence that reigned on board that little boat was almost startling; but it was engendered of despair, and when in the pale moonlight I looked up again, it was to have that despair which was in my breast augmented by the fixed stare in poor Clive's eyes.

I did not know it then, but I learned it afterward, that my share of the food and water had been daily augmented by the half of his, and now it seemed that he was dying, and that I was to lose my sole protector. I flung myself frantically at his feet and tried to speak, but my mouth was parched and dry. I looked round for help, but it was only to gaze upon four impassive stony figures, whose fixed and heavy eyes responded not to my appeal. There was a smile, though, upon poor Clive's face as he felt my arms clasp him, and slipping from his seat, lower and lower, he sat at last in the bottom of the boat with his head resting upon my breast, while the sigh of content that he gave sent a shudder through me, for my heart whispered that it was his last.

"Throw some water in his face—moisten his hair," whispered a harsh voice, which I did not recognize as the Captain's; but I tried to obey it, and bathed my husband's forehead, though apparently without effect, for he lay motionless, his arms lightly circling me, and his eyes half closed; and then it was that, with my bodily power momentarily growing weaker, my mental faculties seemed to become more active, and my tears fell fast, as I thought how hard it was for him, so young and brave, to die thus early. At times I asked myself whether I was to blame—whether I ought not to have dissuaded him from accepting this post—to have been content with less brilliant prospects at home. I felt that it was for my sake he had accept it, and this was to be the end!

That long, long night passed, and with the rising sun I gazed upon Clive's face to find it still and placid as if in sleep. The Captain, who was the only man who moved, seemed to me—for all I saw was in a dreamy, misty way—to secure the rudder, and then crawl forward, when he pressed a scrap of biscuit into my hand, and from a bottle would have poured a few drops between my lips, when one of the sailors snatched at it. There was a moment's struggle, and the precious liquid fell over the side, the sailor making a dash at it, and falling half over the boat's edge, to lie with his face in the water, too weak to struggle back till the Captain and the stout old sailor dragged him in; but the bottle was gone.

A time of bright golden mist, with a red hot globe seeming to scorch my head, and a time of dense black darkness, the one mingled with and running into the other. Then pleasant visions of green fields and bubbling streams, with delicious melting fruits hanging over the bright glistening waters. Then the old days, with Clive half-supporting me as we wandered in the pleasant lanes, talking of the happy future. Then, again, the golden glowing haze, and the burning heat, the muttering of voices, the soft fluttering of the sail; and then once more the black darkness, mingled now with the hissing as of mighty winds; and then it seemed as if my head sank upon my husband's neck, and that I went to sleep.

And it was so; but it was almost the long sleep of death; and so near had been the end that it was not until after days of unremitting attention that reason returned, and I found that I was lying in a cot in a dimly-shaded cabin. For a long time I could not realize the past; could not understand where I was. There was the heaving motion of a vessel, the "wash-wash" of the water hurrying by, and occasionally a heavy footstep upon the deck overhead. But at last came a sign, apparently close at hand, followed by a rustling noise; and turning my curious eyes in the direction, it was for them to encounter my husband's face, but so care-worn, pallid, and anxious as to be almost unrecognizable. The next moment my feeble arms were round his neck, and the tears of thankfulness were flowing, for I knew that we were saved.

Saved, indeed; but how near had been our end may be divined when I relate that the merchantman which picked us up passed us in the night; but the white sail of our boat attracted the attention of a sailor, and upon the vessel's course being changed the impression at first was that the duty to be performed was to afford Christian burial—a rite, indeed, needed by the three sailors, Captain Webster and the second mate being the only other survivors.

A month later, weak, and the shadows of our former selves, we were landed at Madras, the destination of the vessel which had picked us up; and soon after, but with many a shiver of dread, we re-embarked, to reach Java in safety. It was not for many months that I recovered from a strange nervous depression, whose effect was constantly to bring before me, in all the vividness of reality, those terrible hours when all seemed shrouded in a golden haze, whose scorching heat burned and wasted the life within me. But by degrees came restored health and the calmness of strengthened nerves. We learned afterward that the two boats with the crew were also picked up, after many days of fearful suffering, similar to that which marked with indelible lines the forehead of my husband—a glance at which at any time is sufficient to bring back to memory our fearful peril, and the manner in which we were saved from death.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ALONG THE BOULEVARD.—Afterward I strolled along the Boulevard to pick out some pleasant nook for coffee-drinking. I stopped at the Café des Variétés, which is lit up with a peculiar gas that makes it brighter than any other in Paris. Before it, on the opposite side of the way, there was going on a series of magic-lantern displays. The Parisians have found out a new species of advertisement. They make an immense window in a house, place a white linen curtain before it, and on this, by the aid of a magic-lantern, entice the bystander to gaze on brilliant views of Venice and other celebrated places. In the interval between one view and another there comes a tremendous advertisement in huge colored letters, informing the world where the best silk hats are to be found, or a dentrifrice, "the most sublime discovery of the age," or incomparable stationery, or a curious little medical instrument which is much mentioned by MOLIERE under a very vulgar name, and which modern purists describe as an *irrigateur*. While gazing upon these dissolving views I heard a sepulchral voice behind me saying, with great rapidity, "*Mon cheval! mon cheval! mon cheval! mon cheval!*" Have you observed how plaintive French voices are, especially when raised? The French people have the reputation of being the gayest in Europe; but their voices are inexpressibly sad, as if all the melancholy of the human soul were there—a persistent grief and wail. The voice behind me was deep and hollow, as if it came from the bowels of the earth. It belonged to a sausage seller in a blue blouse, who seemed to make his head-quarters in the precincts of the Café des Variétés. "*Mon cheval! mon cheval! mon cheval!*" he said, with a rapidity which seemed beyond the powers of any throat. I turned round, and found him in the act of selling a sausage made from horse to my neighbor behind me—price one franc a pound. He offered me some, but I refused with a shudder. Then I remembered that in my time I have partaken of Lyons sausage, and that the sausage of this famous town is said often to owe its peculiar flavor to the flesh of the ass. So, since my friend the sausage-seller persisted in offering me, as a possible customer, a taste of his horse, I took a bit, and my advice to all and every whom it may concern is, that if they should visit the Café des Variétés, and should find the devil come to tempt them in the shape and guise of a sausage-seller, they must by no means yield to his temptations. The sausage-seller found many customers, however, and being rather drunk, was bold in offering his wares to the public. You should have seen the insulted look of a prim lady in black to whom he offered a slice of his sausage—"*Mon cheval, Madame.*"—*Sketches from Paris in London paper.*

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON I.—CARLO BONAPARTE and LETITIA RAMOLINI were his parents. They had loved and been betrothed when she was only fourteen years of age; but their families were active political antagonists, and the marriage was deferred for about two years, when the Paoli party, to which CARLO belonged, became absolute masters of Corsica, and active strife ceased. They were wedded in 1766 by the Archbishop, and received the blessing of her parents at the nuptials.

Count MARBŒUF, the conqueror, was made Governor of Corsica, and CARLO BONAPARTE and his family were highest on his list of personal friends. Ten years after that conquest the Corsican nobles sent CARLO to Paris as their representative in the popular branch of the Imperial Government of France. Leaving LETITIA in charge of their growing family, he took JOSEPH and NAPOLEON with him. They crossed the sea to Leghorn and journeyed to Florence, where CARLO received from the Grand Duke, LEOPOLD, a letter to his sister, MARIE ANTOINETTE, the Queen of France. She made CARLO a welcome guest at Versailles, when NAPOLEON, then ten years old, first looked upon that gorgeous palace of which he was afterward the master. CARLO left JOSEPH in a school at Autun, and through the influence of Gov. MARBŒUF he was allowed to place NAPOLEON in the Military Academy at Brienne, where the afterward eminent PICHEGRU was one of his instructors.

Six years later a heavy weight of misfortune fell upon LETITIA. CARLO was attacked by the same disease which terminated the life of his most illustrious son at St. Helena thirty-six years afterward. He went alone to Montpelier, in France, for advice and remedies, and there he died, in 1785, under the hospitable roof of a girlhood companion of LETITIA, the mother of the celebrated Marshal JUNOT.

When CARLO died LETITIA was not thirty-five years of age, and had been the mother of thirteen children. Five sons and three daughters were yet living—a race of monarchs who occupied thrones and lost them during one of the most wonderful historical dramas, enacted in the space of ten years, the world has ever known. She saw them rise and fall while her tresses were yet dark, and the beauty of her youth yet bloomed on her cheeks and sparkled in her eyes. Her sons were GUISEPPE, or JOSEPH, who was made King of Naples in 1806, and of Spain in 1808; NAPOLEON, who made himself Emperor of the French and disposer of thrones in 1805; LUCIANA, or LUCIEN, who alone refused a crown, but accepted a principality, with its title, from the Pope, in 1808; LUIGI, or LOUIS, made King of Holland in 1806, and refused the crown of Spain in 1809; and GIROLANIA, or JEROME, who was made King of Westphalia in 1807, when that province was erected into a kingdom. The daughters were MARIA ANNA ELIZA, who was created Sovereign of Tuscany, with the title of Grand Duchess in 1808; CARLOTTA, afterward MARIE PAULINE, who, as wife of Prince BORGHESE, became the most illustrious Italian Princess of her time; and CAROLINE MARIA ANNUNCIADO, the wife of MURAT, who became Queen of Naples in 1808.

The young widow of Ajaccio had no reason to dream, in wildest fancy, of the splendors that awaited herself and family. The latter were mostly little children; JEROME, the youngest, an infant in her arms. She was left with scanty means for their support and education. To these she devoted all her energies with marvelous success. Strength, we have observed, was the prominent feature in her character, and this was displayed in the hour of need. NAPOLEON once said, "She had the head of a man on the shoulders of a woman. Losses, privations, fatigue, had no effect upon her; she endured all, braved all." These came at times thick and fast. JOSEPH, ever kind and good, helped his mother with all his might as he grew toward manhood; while NAPOLEON, a rather dull student in outward expression, was preparing, in the military school at Paris, for that wonderful career which enabled him, by imperial decree, to make Sovereigns of his brothers and sisters, and to confer upon his mother, at the age of fifty years, the lofty title of Mme. MERE, equivalent to that of Empress Mother, with an income of $200,000 a year.—*From "Mme. Mère," by Benson J. Lossing, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

THE ENGLISH STAGE IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME.—In the first chapter, RUMELIN gives a sketch of the position occupied by the English stage in SHAKESPEARE's time, disposing briefly but effectually of the theory, held by so many, that the stage of that century was a national one, like the Greek, the Spanish, or the French. A national theatre is one that elicits the attention and sympathy of all classes of the people, and in which the entire nation finds expression for its peculiar views—the mirror of its past and present. That the stage of England could not be such an one, is evident from the fact that a great and growing part of the nation was cordially averse to it. The magistrates of London did not persecute the theatres in the latter half of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries in spite of the people of London, but because of the people, who, rapidly become puritanized, looked with more and more anger upon these plague-spots. In SHAKESPEARE's time the patrons of the theatre were to be divided into two sharply defined classes: The lower people, who went to be amused with spectacle and declamation, and the young nobility, the *jeunesse dorée*, as RUMELIN calls them, the wealthy and unoccupied young bachelors about town, who went partly because such an atmosphere and such surroundings suited their temperament, partly because it was the fashion. Reputable women scarcely ever went. In fact, there was no suitable place for them. The parts of the female characters being acted by boys, and the audience being made up chiefly of men, with some women of not very reputable morals, we need not wonder, then, at the freedom from the restraints of decency that disfigures so many of SHAKESPEARE's plays. To us, SHAKESPEARE is the great poet and revealer of the secrets of the heart. In his own day and generation, SHAKESPEARE was nothing but a playwright, an actor, a theatre manager; and, however rich he might become, the stain of such a vocation was not to be wiped out. The doors of good society were closed upon him; outside of the walls of the theatre—we cannot shut our eyes to the fact—he was more or less ostracized. Small wonder, then, that his sonnets are pitched in the minor key.—*Putnam's for November.*

THE RAINY SEASON.

[In India the rainy season lasts about four months, and during the whole of that time people exist in a vapor bath. The heat is excessive, and the rains incessant. A lady has recently described her experience of this season, in one of the Indian newspapers.]

I know that toad-stools in my bonnets grow,
A cock-roach nest is in my last new hat,
My gloves and boots were ruined long ago,
And on my wardrobe shelves I've seen a
rat!

Through the long day the smouldering charcoal
plays
A losing game with damp in every room,
My smarting eyes on smoke-dried treasures
gaze,
And reckon up destruction in the gloom.

They count our rain-fall up in grudging
measure,
With gauges all too shallow for our woes,
They talk of inches of the liquid treasure,—
When we have yards with every wind that
blows!

Dull in the morning, duller still at noon;
Dullest of all as dreary night comes round;
The same words, always to the self-same
tune,
And nothing ever fresh to sight or sound.

I can't drive even to that slowest spot
In all the island where the band should
play;
Then bull-frogs croak, and sodden benches
rot,
While buffaloes through its miry puddles
stray.

I go from mildewed couch to mouldy bed,
And in the morning shall feel no surprise
If on the reeking pillow 'neath my head
I find a crop of mushrooms when I rise.

IN A PARIS NEWSPAPER OFFICE AT NIGHT.—*One o'clock.*—I have thought better of it, and have come to a newspaper office within a stone's throw of the Rue Drouot. The editor is drinking black coffee, and trying to make head against a mass of letters, manuscript articles and proof slips that encumber two square yards of table in front of him. In the same room three journalists are writing in utter imperviousness as to all that is taking place around them. One of them is extracting the pith of the London journals favorable to his own way of thinking, and having frequent recourse to *Spiers' Anglo-French Dictionary*, lying conveniently by his side. An individual suddenly introduces himself, looking the picture of shabby wildness. The editor, who has abandoned his letters for a moment to offer me a chair, looks up, and the following dialogue ensues: "I told you not to come here again." "Please, Monsieur, I've brought you a *faits-divers.*" "I told you I wouldn't take any more news of any sort from you. As sure as I print any information of yours, it turns out to be a *canard.*" "Please, Monsieur, I saw this with my own eyes, and you'll be the first paper to print it. I've not offered it to anybody else." Here a display of a ragged piece of paper, hanging limp from a dusky paw. The editor begins to relent slightly: "Tell us what it is about." "Please, Monsieur, the hotel of a M. FISCHER, near the Barrière Montrouge, has just been gutted. It was the same kind of scene as at the Hotel Meyerbeer, at the Champ Elysées last night. M. FISCHER is a Prussian, and he insulted a Mobile, telling him that the Prussians would thrash any number of us. Then the people who were standing round broke all the windows and looking-glasses, and M. FISCHER has been arrested." The editor holds out his hands for the piece of paper, and passes it to one of the journalists, who is engaged in converting a number more such into decent French. The shabbily wild one makes his exit, apparently relieved, but duly cautioned as to his future prospects should the story about M. FISCHER prove untrue. Neither the editor nor his staff, I regret to say, express much amazement at the *coup-de-filet* which has just been performed on the Boulevards and in the adjoining streets. There are spies everywhere seems to be the fixed conviction. They are sorry that there is not a good deal more shooting done, and one of them is expressing himself to this effect in the article he is penning. At ordinary times these are very intelligent, liberal-minded men, and after all some allowance must be made for them under existing circumstances.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SWISS.—Of course I knew something of the Swiss history, ancient and modern; and therefore I knew that below the surface of the national character, barnacled as it is with a good many unlovely faults of a rather sordid description, there lies (a puzzle in moral chemistry) an indomitable spirit of independence, patriotism and national pride, beside no small degree of military enthusiasm, and even romance. I had seen the national faults with my own eyes, the national virtues I had hitherto accepted from the evidence of history. I had seen their daily agricultural life—sordidly laborious, serf-like, and joyless. No voice of singing or of mirth cheers their field labor, which begins in the Summer dawn and ends in the dark. To use the Scriptural hyperbole, they "go forth weeping" to the field; but the converse, the joyful return, is not for them. I had seen that it is a sordid and ox-like existence; grasping, too, and mean. A terrier, weighing a few pounds, running among his clover, will make your Switzer use an amount of bad language that would be scarcely reasonable if a herd of elephants were careering about among his wheat and barley. His life seems to be almost uncheckered with any relief of recreation. On Saturday night, indeed, he is apt like your canny Scot, to drink more than is good for him, (FORBES MCKENZIE's Act would be a real blessing in the Canton de Vaud,) but he is not cheery in his cups; his drunkenness is laborious, gloomy, almost ferocious—another parallel with our Caledonian, is it not? And, by the by, there is yet another parallel, in the Protestant cantons, that the potations of Saturday night are succeeded by Calvinistic devotions on the morrow. Is there any essential connection between a spirit of independence, sulky intoxication, and Calvinism, or is it fanciful? Get some of your staff of philosophers to tell us all about it.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE VILLAGE CIRCUS.—The premonitory symptoms of the circus break out upon the village fences in the form of huge placards, conveying a temptation which is both appalling and irresistible. It is at once evident that the utmost ferocity in the wild beasts may be expected. The rhinoceros is a terrible creature. His horn, which is a yard long, glistens horribly in the sun while he tears through the jungles of the tent at an incalculable speed. As for the elephant, his huge legs, trunk, ears and tail are all flying in different directions as he rolls a brace of royal Bengal tigers over and over, who frightfully gnash their teeth and glare upon Behemoth with a savageness that curdles the village blood in its veins. The African lion in his native wilds is consuming three villagers and other men at one meal, and the polar bear lies under the ample shade of the glacier receiving a friendly visit from walruses and seals. If you can turn your eyes from these delightful horrors, there is the celebrated highly-trained animal, *Napoleon*, the horse that waltzes to slow music. And here is Mlle. Eclair flying, and gracefully kissing her hand to applauding worlds as she flies, through several miles of papered hoops. And the modern Hercules simultaneously catches 500-pounders, with a smile, upon the nape of his neck and each elbow. La Petite Elise, aged five years, flutters in the most angelic manner, with tiny flags in her hands, over floating draperies. All is delight and grace and happiness, skill, ferocity, and surprise, in the premonitory symptoms.

The young villager studies these great bills with inexpressible awe and expectation. He saw them last year, perhaps, and probably the year before. He has proved the quality of their veracity. He knows whether the rhinoceros really does plow up the elephant's belly, and the elephant's flying leaps has he not seen? But who knows not the magic of the play-bill? Yes, and of a dinner-bill? The first blue-bird in Spring does not more surely foretell a Summer that shall not be than the bill of fare in the dingiest cellar smelling of beer insinuates the delicate vision of a dinner beyond Delmonico. Then is there not the grand entree of the whole company? the band, comfortably sitting in Cleopatra's barge, playing lively tunes with an overpowering proportion of bassdrum? The dusky, dusty elephants, slowly following, flapping their huge ears like punkahs, and stoically restraining that promised tendency of legs, trunk, and tail to fly abroad? And the camels, Bactrian and other, come lounging along; and the boys instantly lose themselves in a learned labyrinth of debate whether it is the camel that has two humps and the dromedary one. Then roll, in solemn silence all the red vans, in which we know, with feelings not to be described, that zebras and gnus, and leopards and jaguars, and lions and tigers, are passing, although invisible. If there is a hoarse growl, a sullen rumble, a snarl, a scratch—oh, joy! that in these cages is something that doth live!—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

HOW DREAMS ARE CAUSED.—In order to prove that almost any dream can, with tolerable certainty, be excited by special classes of stimulants, M. MAURY caused a series of experiments to be performed on himself when asleep, which afforded very satisfactory results.

First experiment—He caused himself to be tickled with a feather on the lips and inside of the nostrils. He dreamed that he was subjected to a horrible punishment. A mask of pitch was applied to his face, and then torn roughly off, taking with it the skin of his lips, nose and face.

Second experiment—A pair of tweezers was held at a little distance from his ear, and struck with a pair of scissors. He dreamed that he heard the ringing of bells. This was soon converted into the tocsin, and this suggested the days of June, 1848.

Third experiment—A bottle of eau de cologne was held to his nose. He dreamed that he was in a perfumer's shop. This excited visions of the East; and he dreamed that he was in Cairo, in the shop of Jean Marie Farina. Many surprising adventures occurred to him there, the details of which were forgotten.

Fourth experiment—A burning lucifer match was held close to his nostrils. He dreamed that he was at sea (the wind was blowing in through the windows,) and that the magazine in the vessel blew up.

Fifth experiment—He was slightly pinched on the nape of the neck. He dreamed that a blister was applied. And this recalled the recollection of a physician that had treated him in his infancy.

Sixth experiment—A piece of red-hot iron was held close enough to him to communicate a slight sensation of heat. He dreamed that robbers had got into the house, and were forcing the inmates, by putting their feet to the fire, to reveal where their money was. The idea of the robber suggested that of MME. D'ABRANTES, who, he supposed, had taken him for her secretary, and in whose memoirs he had read some account of bandits.

Seventh experiment—The word *parafagaramus* was pronounced in his ear. He understood nothing, and awoke with the recollection of a very vague dream. The word *maman* was next used many times. He dreamed of different subjects, but heard a sound like the humming of bees. Several days after, the experiment was repeated with the words *Azor, Castor, Léonore.* On awakening, he recollected that he had heard the last two words, and had attributed them to one of the persons who had conversed with him in his dream.

Eighth experiment—A drop of water was allowed to fall on his forehead. He dreamed that he was in Italy, that he was very warm, and that he was drinking the wine of Orvieto.

Ninth experiment—A light, surrounded by a piece of red paper, was repeatedly placed before his eyes. He dreamed of a tempest and lightning, which suggested the remembrance of a storm he had encountered in the English Channel in going from Merlaix to Havre.

These observations are very instructive, inasmuch as they show conclusively that one very important class of our dreams is due to our bodily sensations.—*Once a Week.*

A MUCH-NEEDED EXPLANATION.—"Mark Twain," in his Memoranda in the November *Galaxy*, out yesterday, generously furnishes the following bit of information: "From Missouri a friend furnishes the following information upon a matter which has probably suggested an inquiry in more than one man's mind: 'A venerable and greatly-esteemed and respected old patriarch, late of this vicinity, divulged to me, on his death-bed, the origin of a certain popular phrase or figure of speech. He said it came about in this wise: A gentleman was blown up on a Mississippi steam-boat, and he went up in the air about four or four and a half miles, and then, just before parting into a great variety of fragments, he remarked to a neighbor who was sailing past on a lower level, 'Say, friend, how is this for high?'"

THE GREAT CLOCK AT STRASBOURG.—The great clock at Strasbourg is one of the wonders of the world about which travelers are very apt to romance a little, making it out more wonderful than it really is. But for all this it is an extraordinary piece of mechanism, and its performances entitle it to rank high in the records of horology. All those who pass through Cheapside witness hourly—nay, four times an hour—with some degree of wonderment, the activity of a set of figures which strike the chimes and the hours outside the house of one of our most enterprising citizens. But these are wonderfully simple operations as compared with those of the celebrated Strasbourg clock, of which the citizens are justly proud. Before detailing these performances and describing the clock, it may be as well to refer to the history of this ingenious piece of mechanism. The clock stands in the Cathedral, its origin dating as far back as 1352, in which year it was put up under the patronage of BERTHOLD DE BUCHEK, then Bishop of Strasbourg. Of the artist's name nothing appears to be known; he must, however, have been considered a prince among clock-makers in his day, for the clock appears to have been a highly successful work of art for the period. It was divided into three parts, the lower portion exhibiting a universal calendar. In the middle part was an astralobe, and in the upper division were the figures of three kings and the Virgin carved in wood. At the striking of each hour the three kings bowed to the Virgin, while a carillon carolled a cheerful tune, and a cock crowed and clapped his wings. In course of time, however, this clock got out of order, and in 1547 its repair was committed to the charge of Dr. MICHAEL HERR, CHRETIN HERLIN, and NICHOLAS PRUGNOR, three mathematicians of repute. They died before their work was finished, but it was taken up by CONRAD DASIPODIUS, a pupil of HERLIN, and who completed his task in four years. The clock went well until the year of the great revolution, when it struck for the last time. Nearly fifty years passed, during which time the great clock gradually fell into a very dilapidated state. It was then resolved once more to restore it to its former working condition, but this was found impossible, as the works were eaten up with rust and verdigris. At length one SCHWILGUE, an artist and mathematician of Strasbourg, offered to repair, modify, and reinstate the clock, which task, it is recorded, he commenced on June 24, 1836, and finished in four years from that time. It is stated that SCHWILGUE received an order to construct a similar clock for a cantonal capital in Switzerland, but his townsmen, jealous of the horological fame of Strasbourg, put out his eyes, and thus prevented him fulfilling the order. We have no authority for this statement, and, therefore, can only consider it in the light of one of the travelers' tales to which we have already alluded. The mechanism of the new clock was placed by SCHWILGUE in the old casing, the number of the figures having been increased, and their appearance being improved by jointed limbs. The quarter chimes are struck by figures representing the four ages of man, which move in a circle around a skeleton mower. The hour bell is struck by a genius, a figure of an angel at the same moment turning an hour-glass, through the narrow neck of which the sand is kept perpetually running year after year. Every day at noon a procession of the twelve apostles takes place around a figure of the Savior. Each one in passing inclines toward the central figure, which, when the circuit has been made, extends its hands as in the act of blessing. During the procession a cock flutters his wings, opens his beak and crows three times. The clock shows the month and the day of the month, the sign of the zodiac, the Dominical letter, the sidereal time, the Copernican planetary system and the procession of the equinoxes. Its mechanism is so perfectly elaborated that it marks the 29th day of February in every leap year. With this perfection of detail no wonder that the citizens of Strasbourg are proud of their Cathedral clock, and no wonder either that travelers are neither slow to visit it nor to enlarge its performances to an extent somewhat beyond its real capability.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

CURIOUS SWEDISH TRADITIONS.—Some of the traditions which attend all the events of life are worth quoting. In certain parts of Sweden, when the bride comes home from church, her mother meets her at the house-door, and slips a piece of sugar, or a coffee bean into her mouth, which is supposed to have the effect of teaching her economy. There is a popular belief that a woman will always have a distaste for the first thing that she eats after marriage; and therefore it is thought right to set her against such expensive luxuries as coffee and sugar. It hardly needed a ghost from a grave or a popular superstition to tell us that, "if several couples are married at the same time, ill luck will attend one or other of them," for it would be strange if among many families all were to be favored. In one case ill luck meets with a compensation. We are told that children born on Sunday do not live long; but if they do survive they will be able to discover ghosts, and to destroy dragons that keep watch over hidden treasures. The moment a child is born, its parents hurry it off to be baptized, thinking that Satan has power over it till the ceremony is performed. Our author himself bears witness to the existence of this superstition. He was once taking shelter for the night at a cottage in the depths of wild forests, during the colder part of the Winter. During the night a child was born in the cottage, and two or three hours after, was carried off to a clergyman's house, several miles away, the thermometer being far below zero.—*Peasant Life in Sweden.*

A NEW EPIGRAM.—M. DE RAMBOUT, in the days of LOUIS XIV., met a celebrated beauty and *bas bleu* marchioness about to alight from her carriage. DE RAMBOUT approached and offered to assist; but she refused to permit him until he had composed a Latin epigram. So goes the quaint old story—made for the epigram, most likely, but worth telling for these beautiful lines, which we translate:

"Quem Dea sublimi vehitur per inania curru?
An Juno? An Pallas? An Venus ipsa venit?
Si genus inspicias, Juno; si scripta, Minerva;
Si spectes oculos, Mater Amoris erit."

"What goddess this poor car bears thus along?
Is it Juno? Pallas? Venus from above;
In mien, 'tis Juno; in wit, Athené strong;
But her soft eyes proclaim the Queen of
Love."

—*Once a Week.*

PARIS THEATRES IN WAR TIMES.—My object in coming to the theatre has been rather to see the spectators than the actors, and in the first entr'acte I amuse myself by counting how many we are in the house. I find we are sixty-one, including myself, and most of us are of the ugly sex, the ladies forming a contingent of only sixteen. I fancy the actors are gagging their parts pretty freely, for the winsome Mlle. GEORGETTE OLIVIER and that inimitable trio—MM. HYACINTHE, GIL-PERES and LASSOUCHE—are making jokes about the Prussians, which were assuredly never contemplated by poor LAMBERT-THIBOUST, who wrote the piece. Surely Providence dealt kindly by Frenchmen when she gave them the faculty of laughing with the enemy at only five days march from the gates! After the fall of the curtain, at the close of the first act of "Le Supplice d'un Homme," (parody of M. DE GIRADIN's famous "Supplice d'une Femme,") a critic of one of the morning dailies strolls in. He is on the free list, and comes in at 9½ with the intention of going away at 10 and seeing something else. "Have you ever been in the green-room?" he asks, after the inevitable exchange of queries as to the position of BAZAINE and the prospects of MCMAHON. "Not here," I answer; "I have at the Français." "Well, will you come and see?" he rejoins; "it will be more amusing than sitting here." And, being at home in the place, he leads me through the crush-room to a private door, and thence up a terribly break-neck staircase into a room some fifteen feet by ten, occupied by almost the entire troupe of MM. PLUNKETT and DORMEUIL. I cannot vouch that it was "more amusing;" it seemed to me rather like intruding into a private room where a score of ladies and gentlemen were discussing family matters, but my critical acquaintance explained that going behind the scenes was one of the privileges of his calling, and that he was always welcome, which I found to be true enough. Not much jesting among the comics, but great dismay on the part of M. HYACINTHE, who, as far as I could gather, lives at Asnières, and was in a sad way about having to transport his household gods to the capital and abandon his villa to the mercies of the foe. The chief preoccupation of another actor appeared to be the fall of 1 franc 55 centimes on the three per cents that afternoon, and the ladies were talking about the spy HARTH, who had been shot in the morning at the Ecole Militaire. I confess from such pretty lips I expected to hear some word of sympathy for a poor devil who had been hurried out of existence on the slender testimony of having only four sous in his purse and having written to his father to say that the French peasants seemed to have had enough of war. But the ladies were not in a merciful mood, and it was only on my remarking that this M. HARTH had died like a stoic, that one of them so far yielded to her woman's nature as to exclaim: "C'est peut être triste tout de même, Monsieur; mais, vous savez, à la guerre comme à la guerre. On ne fusilierait jamais personne si on se laissait attendrir." This is only too true, Mademoiselle.—"*Ronde de Nuit,*" *in the Pall Mall.*

CHINESE SWINDLERS AT HOME.—Sedan-bearers push their way through the crowd, hawkers scream their wares, respectable pedestrians edge their way along as they best can, and shoals of vermin-covered beggars, in filthy rags that are an outrage on decency—for the bridge outside the Chien-mên is the chief beggars' quarter of Pekin—importune all alike, and even kneel in front of advancing carts and horses. They know full well that a handsome sum will be readily paid as "hush-money" by any one unfortunate enough to ride or drive over them, and so inflict a wound; for native law enacts that if any one be killed by a cart, no matter whose the fault may be, the carter shall be beheaded, the horse destroyed, and the cart burned. Proportionate penalties are inflicted for injuries thus caused, and the beggars naturally take advantage of a law which has of course rendered furious driving an unknown offense in Pekin. When foreigners first took up their residence in the city they were much distressed at the numerous accidents which befell them in riding over beggars and similar characters. True, a dollar generally sufficed to heal the wounds thus caused; but so many dollars had to be paid that the tax became serious. Mentioning the matter incidentally before one of the "teachers," he gave them a piece of sensible advice. "Don't give anything to the next man you ride over," said he, "and you'll have very few more accidents." Sure enough, the next man knocked down, apparently helpless and blind recovered both his sight and the use of his limbs when informed, in the choicest Chinese the speaker could muster, that his little game was "played out." From that day forward very few accidents ever occurred in the beggars' quarter. The native carters, however, are less successful in resisting this curious mode of swindling. Talking of swindlers reminds me that "Beware of pick-pockets" is a very necessary caution in a crowded Chinese street. Their thieves show considerable ingenuity in fleecing the unwary. A very common mode of stealing a man's boots is as follows: A couple of thieves will watch the crowd until they "spot" some country visitor who, dressed in his best, has come to see the wonders of the Capital. One of them then steals alongside him, and dexterously twitching off his cap throws it on to one of the low roofs of the adjoining houses. No. 2 rushes forward and expresses the liveliest indignation at the practical joke played on the victim, who stands vacantly gazing at his cap, which, some six feet out of his reach, will evidently be lost to him unless he can find some means of getting it down. His new friend asks why he does not climb up one of the slender pillars supporting the roof, and volunteers to give him a "back up," which the greenhorn accepts. Stooping down, the thief's confederate tells him to get on his back, but immediately remarks that he isn't going to have his clothes dirtied, and that the climber must take off

his boots before mounting. This he probably does. Tableau: the greenhorn at the top of the pillar ineffectually reaching for his cap; the thief and his confederate making off with the boots amid the laughter of the passers-by and the execrations of the doubly-sold victim.—"*In and About Pekin,*" in the *Galaxy for November.*

A NEW STORY OF GEN. PUTNAM.

There was in my company, in the Connecticut regiment that I served in during the Revolution, a soldier by the name of PATTERSON. He was a young man, and his father and grandfather before him had served in Putnam's Rangers against the French and Indians. His grandfather was, of course, too old to take the field in the Revolution, and his father was laid up with rheumatism, or something of that kind; so RUFUS, my comrade, had to sustain the honor of the family in this war—and well he did it.

Three or four times during our campaigns, when we happened to see Gen. PUTNAM riding by the camp, or on the march, RUFUS would say to me:

"STEPHEN, the first good chance I get, I'm going to speak to the General, and ask him if he remembers my father and grandfather in the old war, twenty years ago."

I knew what he particularly had in his mind; it was an adventure that the General, then Capt. PUTNAM, had with the Indians, in company with these men, father and son. I had often heard RUFUS tell it, as they told it to him. It seems that PUTNAM was out scouting in the woods with only half a dozen men, these two with the others, when they were ambushed by a much larger party of Indians. The first volley disabled three of the men; the PATTERSONS escaped by flight, but PUTNAM, for some reason, was taken prisoner with the wounded men. The savages immediately proceeded to their horrible work of torture. Lying on the ground, unarmed, bound and helpless, PUTNAM saw his unfortunate comrades taken one by one from his side, stripped, bound to a tree, and slowly tortured with a devilish ingenuity, the details of which are too shocking to repeat. When death had mercifully relieved the last of them from his torments, PUTNAM was himself tied to the tree, and the Indians began their caperings about him, brandishing their knives and tomahawks in his face, and shouting their exultation. The captive was fortifying his soul for the horrors of the fate that seemed to have overtaken him, and had abandoned all hope of earthly salvation, when it reached him in a most unexpected manner. The reports of two rifles were heard close to the ring of dancing Indians, and two of them fell dead. Two others were wounded by the same balls; and the savages, panic-struck at the suddenness of the attack, and probably thinking that a large rescuing party was at hand, took to flight and disappeared.

The rescuers, however, were only the two PATTERSONS, who, finding that they had effected their own escape by their fleetness, concluded that they could not leave their Captain and comrades in the hands of the Indians without some attempt to deliver them. With a daring characteristic of the scout, they made their way in the darkness to a shelter within a few feet of the tree selected for the sacrifice, reaching the place just as PUTNAM was dragged up. The boldness and desperation of their attack insured its success. A few strokes of the knife released the captive, and the three hastened with all speed from the scene of their peril. After proceeding a few miles through the forest, PUTNAM halted, and told his companions that he had been without sleep for thirty hours, and that, as a long and difficult flight lay before them to the nearest place of safety, he proposed to take just five minutes' rest.

"Only five minutes, mind!" he said, giving to the elder PATTERSON his silver-cased watch. "We can spare that much time, and the sleep will do me wonderful good."

He lay down on the ground and instantly fell into a sound slumber, while his humble companions watched over him. So sound and refreshing was his sleep that they hesitated to wake him as he had enjoined; and full fifteen minutes had passed before they aroused him. He sprang up and looked at the timepiece; and discovering what time had passed, he flew into a rage, and reprimanded the men who had just saved his life in the severest terms, and not without a few round oaths for venturing to disobey his orders. They received it, on their part, without anger, as they perfectly knew the man, and understood that he was a generous friend as well as a zealous disciplinarian. From this point the escape of the trio to the nearest settlement was prosecuted without further remarkable peril.

RUFUS PATTERSON frequently told me that since the disbandment of the colonial forces at the close of the French War, his father and grandfather had never met PUTNAM. I inferred, indeed, from all that he said—and he naturally liked to talk of the subject—that after this adventure they were detailed upon such service that neither of them was brought particularly to the notice of the Captain again. They heard, in common with their neighbors, that Congress had made him a Major-General, and they learned with eager interest, as the war went on, of the valiant service which their former captain was giving his country in his position; but being very poor as well as very humble, and, since the infirmities of the one and the lameness of the other, never traveling beyond their little garden, no opportunity had offered since the beginning of the war for a meeting with the General. My comrade, in telling me this, always concluded by declaring that before a great while he should seek out Gen. PUTNAM, and ask him if he remembered the PATTERSONS.

"Of course, I wouldn't ask nor take any reward," he would add; "but the General is a great man now, and I should be proud to tell him that I am the son of one of the men that saved him from torture and death by the Indians, and the grandson of the other."

His opportunity came in the Spring of 1779 I think; certainly, just before the British under TRYON invaded the State. It so happened that a brigade of Continentals was stationed within half a mile of the PATTERSONS' house; and a change in the divisions brought our regiment into that brigade, much to the delight of my comrade. The morning we reached this place, and before RUFUS had obtained leave to visit his home, we received an order to be ready for muster and inspection at 3 o'clock, when Gen. PUTNAM would review the brigade.

"Now is your time, RUFUS," I remarked, as we were burnishing our accoutrements. But RUFUS was a shy, bashful fellow, although a good soldier; and I anticipated that he would never summon the courage to address the General on this or any other subject. As it happened, he was saved the effort.

The General rode on the ground very early, the orderly's call had been sounded, and the companies were forming for roll call. It was twenty minutes, at least, before the time for forming brigade line, and the General spent the interval in riding about through the camps, looking at the men and the quarters. He passed around among our tents accompanied by the Colonel and two or three other officers, all mounted. I perfectly remember how he appeared as he rode along in front of our company and looked sharply at us. He was middle-sized, neither tall nor short, strongly built, with a full, round face, florid complexion, and eyes as keen as a hawk's. He wore his full uniform of a Major-General, and altogether made an imposing figure. I noticed, also, the horse that he rode. It was the same that afterward carried him safely on his wonderful ride down the declivity at Horseneck; a powerful, strong-limbed animal, black and handsome, and with a mettlesome eye and action.

Just as this horse and his rider reached the front of our company, the orderly-sergeant came to the name of PATTERSON on his roll, and called it aloud. The attention of the General was instantly attracted. He reined in his horse.

"PATTERSON—PATTERSON!" he exclaimed. "Is there a man of that name in this company?"

"Yes, Sir," answered the sergeant.

"Let him step out here."

RUFUS took three paces to the front, and the General's eager, animated face changed its expression to something like disappointment.

"Humph—a young man," said he. "Did you have any relatives in the French war?"

"Yes, General," answered RUFUS, speaking fast, between excitement and anxiety. "My father and grandfather were both in your company of Rangers in Col. LYMAN's regiment; they have told me often about saving you from the Indians when—"

"Are they alive? Where do they live? How can I find them?" PUTNAM asked in a breath, interrupting the story which none knew better than himself.

"They are both alive, General, and live in that little house which you see yonder, with the roof rising above the top of the hill."

Both spurs went together into the sides of the black horse, and with a snort and a bound the animal was off at a mad gallop. The distance from the camp to the home of the PATTERSONS was, as I have said, about half a mile. The land ascended gradually toward the house, terminating in a hill, on the further side of which the dwelling stood. It was mostly fresh-plowed soil, and three or more high stone fences crossed it at right angles with a line drawn straight from the camp to the house. The distance by the road was but a trifle further; but the General never stopped to inquire about that. He reached the first fence with his aids ten rods behind him. We heard him shout to the noble animal that carried him, and over he went at a flying leap, which drew a cheer from every man that saw it. The aids pulled up and went around by the road. We watched the fearless horse and rider, and saw them rapidly clear the heavy ground, taking the intervening fences in the same style, and presently disappear from sight over the brow of the hill.

The interview of Gen. PUTNAM with the PATTERSONS was afterward related to me by their housekeeper, who witnessed it. She heard a quick rap on the door, and opening it, saw PUTNAM, who was unknown to her, sitting on his horse.

"Are the PATTERSONS here," he asked. "Tell them both to come out here."

"Here's an officer at the door wants to see you," the woman called to the elder of the two, who was sitting in the back room.

"Let him come in here, then," gruffly replied the old man, who rightly regarded his years, his infirmities and his good service to his country as entitled to consideration. "If he wants to see me worse than I do him, he can come where I am."

The General plainly heard the reply. "The devil take your impudence!" he roared.

"And you too," sturdily returned the other.

"Do you know who I am?" the General asked, emphasizing the inquiry with an oath.

"No—and I don't care," responded old PATTERSON, with an expletive equally profane.

"Did you ever hear of ISRAEL PUTNAM, you old rascal?" the General thundered, fast getting into a rage. The old man had been sitting where he could not see the other; but at the mention of the name he rose from his chair, and hobbled on his crutches out to the door.

"PUTNAM—Capt. PUTNAM—Gen. PUTNAM!" he eagerly exclaimed. "Good Lord, is he the man I've been treating in this shabby way, at my own door?"

While he was coming slowly forward, trying to see the face of his visitor with his imperfect vision, PUTNAM recognized him, and, dismounting with a jump, he threw his reins to one of the aids who just then rode up, and running into the house, caught the old soldier in his arms, crutches and all, and embraced him, while the old man wept tears of pride and pleasure. The younger PATTERSON soon came limping in, and he was the recipient of a like hearty recognition by the bluff General.

The next hour was passed by these three in pleasant, familiar intercourse, during which the rescue of PUTNAM from the savages was thoroughly discussed, the PATTERSONS readily forgetting, for the while, that their visitor had any other title or dignity than that of their old Captain. He spoke in terms of the warmest gratitude of the inestimable service they had done him, and of his repeated and fruitless efforts to find them since that memorable escape; and, as RUFUS afterward told me, they both felt, when he had gone, that his visit was worth ten years of good, wholesome enjoyment to them.

"I suppose you haven't forgotten, General," said old PATTERSON, rather grumblingly, "what a savage scolding you gave me for letting you sleep ten minutes too long while we were escaping?"

PUTNAM roared with laughter. "Did I do that?" he asked. "Well, that was pretty hard; but you know my ways, of course. Obey orders, first, last, and always; that is my motto, you know. But did you feel as though you would be likely to let the redskins do their worst with me the next time?"

"No, Sir," replied the old soldier; "I never thought any such thing. I wasn't angry a bit. I never had a commander like Capt. PUTNAM; I liked his anger better than other men's praise."

Gen. PUTNAM probably made due allowance for the old man's extravagance of speech, and gave him credit for all he felt.

"You are poor, I should judge," he said, looking at the scanty furniture and bare floors.

"Yes, General," replied the son, "we have pretty hard work to live. It was hard before the war, when my boy was at home to help; but he's in the army, of course, fighting for the country, as his father and grand-father did before him, and as I would be doing now but for this rheumatiz."

"I am far from rich myself," remarked PUTNAM; "but I've enough for myself and my family, and something to spare; and nobody has so good a claim on the surplus as you two. Get me a piece of paper." A scrap torn from the fly-leaf of a book was brought to him, on which he wrote some words. "I will renew it every year while you and I live," he said, as he handed it to the son.

One of the aids of the brigadier-general now came to report that the troops were in line, ready for review; and with a hearty shake of the hand and a "God bless you!" Gen. PUTNAM returned to the camp.

The paper that he left was an order on the commissary of the brigade for a barrel of flour, a barrel of meal, a barrel each of pork, beef and sugar, at the expense of Gen. PUTNAM; commodities which, if not exactly worth their weight in gold, were, in these quantities, precious to the PATTERSONS beyond almost anything they could have received. The promise to make the gift an annuity was faithfully kept, and the two soldiers went to their graves blessing their old commander, and esteeming the balance of the debt of gratitude to be against them.—*Putnam's for November, from "Notes of an Old Pioneer."*

TITIAN'S STUDIO.—Elegant with clusters of flowers, sumptuous with crimson, gold-bordered hangings, and luxurious with cushions and perfumes. From the walls peeped pictured fruit and fruit-like faces, between the curtains and in the corners gleamed moonlight-tinted statues; while on the easel reposed the beauty of the evening, overhung by budding boughs, and illuminated by an alabaster lamp burning scented oil. Strewn about the apartment lay musical instruments and packs of cards. On the table were silver dishes, filled with leaves and choice fruits; wonderful vessels of Venetian glass, containing rare wines and iced waters; and footless goblets, which allowed the guest no choice but to drain his bumper.—*Christina, by Rossetti.*

SUMMERING IN COUNTY FARM-HOUSES.—In dog days, poor Tom Ledger does nothing but dream of rustic delights and babble of green fields; and whiffs of mountain air and sea-breeze mingle with grosser fancies of country fruits and food—the pat of fresh butter, the pan of rich cream, the home-made loaf with the delicate home-made honey to spread upon it, the basket of new-laid eggs, the heaped pail of mammoth berries, the vegetable luxuries boiling in the pot five minutes after being pulled from the garden. Alas, poor Tom! you found it all a snare. The freshest and best of the country delicacies passed you in the cityward train, as your own overloaded cars pulled out of the smoky town. Those visions of yours were delusions which the poets foster. That delicious bowl of cream was but a pan of skim-milk, that odorous pat of fresh butter a dab of rancid lard. Shoemakers' children always go the worst shod. The English town of Coventry is famous for its ribbons, in whose making, indeed, most of the people are engaged; but you cannot, for love or money, buy a yard of ribbon in the country stores. There are European towns which give their name to famous wines, silks, or what not; but neither townsmen nor visitors enjoying them, because the whole product is bespoken for foreign markets. And, in like manner, New-Yorkers, Philadelphias, and Bostonians need not seek the pick of yesterday's country produce on Westchester, Chester, and Middlesex farms, but in Fulton, Spring Garden, and Quincy Markets, on the butchers' hook or at the green-grocers' stall. Let poor Tom Ledger limit his summer fancies to lying at ease on the grassy couch of nature, canopied by the sky, or picking healthful fruits in the field, and not dream of what he may find under the farm-house ceiling, with the dregs of the dairy, and bed and "board" in one.—*Philip Quilibet, in the Galaxy for November.*

Of all the Sovereigns in Europe the Czar has the largest income. The Crown domain of Russia is said to reach the extraordinary extent of 1,000,000 square miles—that is to say, that about half of European Russia consists of land over which the Crown possesses manorial rights of one kind or another. It is not surprising that a lord of the manor on this scale should be in receipt of a net revenue of £2,000,000, or more than five times the amount of the civil list of QUEEN VICTORIA.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The discovery of the fact that old age is but a second childhood is of very ancient date, and has been quite useful to the poets, but there is one point in which we have never heard that the figure held good until this late day. One of the principal afflictions of the infantile period, and one which is happily forgotten before we are old enough to recall its pains and number it among the sorrows of this earthly sphere, is that of teething. Hitherto the second childhood, with all its weaknesses, has been thought exempt from this visitation, but now we hear of an aged patriarch of eighty-six Summers, in New-Orleans, who, after passing thirty years with "boneless gums," has experienced the sensation of cutting a new set of teeth. His gums itched and swelled and ached in the style of the first babyhood, and soon the ivory began to appear. Now he has a mouthful of teeth, which are growing finely. The crisis is passed, and he is doing well. Whether he enjoys any other evidence of returning youth we are not told, but we suspect he has discovered the perennial spring for which PONCE DE LEON sought so long in vain.

They have a curiosity in London, just now, that beats the automaton chess-player—not at its own game, to be sure, but in its imitation of functions supposed to be peculiar to living and intelligent beings. This is nothing more nor less than a talking-machine, invented by Prof. FABER, and now on exhibition at one of the public halls. This is declared to be no humbug, and we are told that it not only articulates distinctly in German, French and English, but laughs and hisses in the most approved style. The machine consists of bellows, supplied with wind by pedals, worked by a lady, who also manipulates certain notes, through whose agency the sounds are produced which form the attraction of the work. These sounds are emitted by means of a mask resembling the human mouth, with lips, tongue and throat complete, and in articulating letters and syllables the movements of these organs of speech correspond to those in the human subject. A London paper thinks the results obtained in this voluble piece of mechanism are highly satisfactory, and gives the inventor a great deal of credit for getting up "so delicate and astonishing an instrument." Undoubtedly, a good deal of skill and industry must have been displayed by the worthy professor; but "*cui bono?*" What is the use of expending time and money in devising a talking-machine, when there are so many abroad already much more easy, we doubt not, if not more edifying in their discourse? The lady who manipulates the notes could probably express herself much more readily and agreeably without the intervention of this "delicate and astonishing" contrivance. It is lucky that this is the case, for if a machine were devised, which rendered talking easier or more rapid, we should be in consternation. Let Prof. FABER devote his inventive talents, which are evidently of a high order, to contriving a machine to suppress talk, and, if he succeeds, he will deserve the gratitude of his fellow-men.

If any man wishes to find a smart girl, one that would be equal to any emergency, let him not look for her in the haunts of fashion, and the drawing-rooms and dancing-halls of the City, but go forth into the country and seek out one of those wonderful creatures which the provincial newspapers are so fond of telling stories about. In order that he may not be at a loss where to direct his search, we will repeat one of these stories. Miss ANN LASH, in the township of Sewickley, County of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, has, during the present season, broken a colt which her father gave her, cultivated nine acres of corn, driven the reaper and cut ten acres of wheat, nine of oats and sixteen of grass. She is, moreover, none of your coarse grained rustic wenches, but an accomplished young lady, with a fine education, and skill and taste in music. Now, a young lady who is all this and has done what Miss LASH has done, is a genuine treasure that ought not to be allowed to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the bumpkins of Sewickley.

It is of no use for the newspapers of Ireland to trouble themselves any longer to record the deaths of centenarians. They have become altogether too common to be a subject of interest. They have in that country more old women who die one hundred years of age and upward than we have among our colored population here. It is well known that no negro woman in this country, who once passes the allotted stage of three score years and ten, ever thinks of stopping short of a hundred and twenty. These toothless old crones, to be sure, have always forgotten their age, and no one else ever knew it, but it is on that account the more safely set down at a hundred and twenty-three or thereabouts, and if the lamented deceased happened in her younger days to have done some useful service in the household of G. WASHINGTON, it gives additional interest to the "item" in which her ultimate fate is recorded. No doubt the same commendable accuracy is observed in the years assigned to the old women who have died in Ireland recently, a round dozen of whom were reported at one hundred and ten years of age and upward.

A Lieutenant, who has spent two years on the Dry Tortugas, writes to a Florida paper to make a slight correction of some statements made in an article in that paper under the ambiguous title "A Startling Revelation, if True." His "correction" sets out mildly by declaring that "the statement contained in this revelation has not a word of truth in it," and continues: "There are now at Tortugas twenty-one prisoners instead of 3,000, and of the names mentioned in your article, all are fictitious. With regard to another statement made in this revelation, about ships going there for coffee, I would simply remark, that the whole island contains less than ten acres, which, after providing for 3,000 prisoners, and a garrison to take charge of them, would not leave much land for the growth of coffee." This, he remarks in closing, is but a specimen of the many articles which have been written about the Tortugas, and we may add it partakes of the character of very many articles on a variety of other subjects which newspapers, more intent on making a sensation than telling the truth, are given to publishing.

It is very wicked to laugh at a serious matter, but a death occurred in England a few days ago which is really so ludicrous that we can't forbear smiling. A woman named COOPER, at Newmarket, was sitting near a table on which was some of that villainous medicated paper which is treacherously spread for unsuspecting flies to light upon, but from which they never arise but to perish in agonizing convulsions. An unwary insect had fallen a victim to its misguided curiosity, or perchance an inordinate appetite for molasses, and feeling the subtle poison coursing through the "natural gates and alleys" of its diminutive body, conceived the idea in the desperation of its dying moments of being deeply revenged on its cruel destroyer. Accordingly, it mustered its little remaining strength, and, nerved on by its deadly purpose, went for the nose of the venerable and much respected Mrs. COOPER, and finding thereon an unhealed scratch, thrust its feet, dripping with the rank poison, into the gash. The wound speedily became inflamed, in a short time the whole system was affected, and in twenty-four hours the woman died in convulsions. Here the poor flies for once had poetic justice. Who knows but their convulsions are to them as painful as the old woman's were to her! for the great poet has said:

> "The poor beetle that we tread upon
> In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
> As when a giant dies."

A gentleman "out West," whom so many clever things come from, has hit upon a novel plan for "realizing" on his bad debts. He publishes a list of his debtors giving the amount due from each, and advertises to sell such debts as are not paid by a given date at public auction. This plan has many good points. In the first place, a portion of the debtors having, perhaps, some little shame left, will pay up to prevent the publication of their names as defaulters. Others will be unwilling to submit to the humiliation of having their credit sold, and finding out at just what figure it is rated in the community. Besides these advantages, whatever the debts are believed to be worth by those who know the debtors will be obtained in ready cash. On the other hand, the public will know the price of their neighbors in the market, and be cautious of investing in the honesty of those who sell at a low figure. We may expect soon to see various men quoted like railroad stocks, in Chicago and other enterprising Western cities.

Tobacco is gradually getting its deserts recognized in a variety of ways. It shares with the needle-gun and the genius of Count VON MOLTKE the credit for the great successes of the German armies. While certain would-be philosophers prate of its enervating and demoralizing effects, it is a fact that the habit of smoking is almost universal among the German soldiers. The Uhlans dash forward to take possession of fortified towns with their pipes in their mouths, and the first property confiscated in a French city consists of cigars and tobacco. The soldiers don't mind a scarcity of provisions, and can fight furiously without their dinners, but tobacco they must have, and it seems by no means to deprive them of their energies or their courage. The Germans are, moreover, allowed to be the most intelligent and best-informed soldiers in Europe. Smokers are entitled to put a feather in their smoking-caps on this development of the war.

A rather amusing case of mistaken identity occurred recently at Arran, Scotland. Some of the aristocratic sportsmen who visit that place, valiantly set upon slaying grouse, often met a gentleman of distinguished appearance, whom they took to be the Duke of HAMILTON. They greeted him with all the deference due to his rank and wealth, and were blessed with a dignified but gracious return of their civility. The Jenkinses of the Press recorded that his Grace was looking finely and enjoying capital sport, and all were happy in his benignant smiles until the delusion was cruelly dispelled by the Glasgow *Herald*, which announced that the Duke had not yet arrived, and that the person who had been treated with so much deference was his gamekeeper. Of course the feelings of the young gentry, on discovering their mistake, were not of the most agreeable character, but they had enjoyed the sensation excited at bowing to a Duke and receiving his gracious recognition. The pleasure was quite as genuine as if it had been my Lord himself, and then the poor gamekeeper, whose dignified bearing had gained him so much consideration, had, for the time being, enjoyed all the glory of being one of the greatest aristocrats of the United Kingdom.

There is nothing in the world half so resolute as love, and no one can fail to admire the spirit of the young lady out West, (remarkable place the West!) whom no personal injury could swerve from her determination to get married. A fond couple a short time ago set out from Elizabeth, in the State of Illinois, to go to Scales Mound, where a clergyman was to unite them "in most holy bands." Now Scales Mound, notwithstanding its name, is not a great place, and they failed to find it. In their search about the country for this settlement, whose importance was just then greatly exaggerated in their estimation, they ran upon a railroad, and the horse, becoming frightened at the wild shriek of the locomotive, lost his presence of mind, and whirled suddenly around, throwing the young couple into a ditch, and dragging the buggy over them. Of course, the young lady's trousseau was in a sorry plight, but that was the least of her sufferings. Her wrist was badly sprained, and one leg broken above the knee. She was taken to a hotel and a physician called, who pronounced her injuries quite severe, and advised her to be taken home at once. She was not, however, to be so easily turned aside from her original purpose, and no clergyman being at hand, a justice of the peace was called in and the marriage solemnized on the spot, the heroic bride lying on the bed and the expectant bridegroom, with his face bleeding from his wounds, standing by her side and holding her uninjured hand. The young man bore his damaged better-half home in triumph, where, it is to be hoped, their union will be all the closer for the broken condition they were in when joined together.

It seems that the velocipede is not yet a defunct institution on the other side of the ocean, although its popularity here was so short-lived. A youth thirsting for glory, albeit of a very cheap quality, recently made the journey from London to Nottingham mounted on one of these ridiculous burlesques of the ambling steed. He set out from the metropolis at 7 o'clock in the morning, and reached Northampton the same night, and on the following day continued his journey, arriving at his goal in the evening. He made about six miles an hour, and was none the worse for the trip, although his steed and himself were both somewhat tired. They were, however, well cared for at the Lion Hotel, and soon ready for the homestretch. A very picturesque sight they must have formed, charging along at an easy rolling gait through the green hedge-rows of the English country, the rider's knees working up and down in graceful style, while his face preserved a gravity consistent with the serious nature of his ambitious undertaking. He did a thing never before attempted. Let him have all the credit its accomplishment deserves.

While there is such an outcry here, and properly enough perhaps, at the lack of employment for women and the starvation wages at which they are forced to labor, while the song of the shirt has a continual illustration in scores of wretched homes, and hundreds of girls are driven to a life of shame by poverty, in the West they want women, and are willing to pay handsomely for the luxury. School-teachers are hardly settled in their chosen occupation before they are snatched up for a more appropriate and, we trust, a more agreeable position, at the head of households. We are told of towns in Utah and other remote regions where sewing women receive $3, $3 50, and in some cases even $5 a day. In other departments of work corresponding prices are paid. The reason for this is that the laborers are few, and there is a demand for them. The expense of living is not so great as here, and a thrifty woman, supposing she was not speedily taken and provided for, could live comfortably and lay by a snug little sum for herself. There are hundreds who have no very strong ties to keep them here, and the greatest charity that could be done them would be to send them to the West, paying the expenses which they cannot afford.

According to Lord SHAFTESBURY, who lately made a speech on behalf of the City Mission of London, that lively little English metropolis is a sort of social volcano, which is likely at any time to burst into an eruption more destructive than any that Mount Vesuvius has indulged in since the unlucky day when Pompeii was buried alive. He says that the next census will show a population in that city of four millions, a great proportion of whom are in a state of social and moral degradation so great that, in his opinion, unless something is done to improve them, and that speedily, the British Constitution will not be "worth a quarter of a century's purchase." The ignorance and poverty of large masses of the people, he says, exceed anything that could be described. When the times of trouble come—as come they would—these lawless classes would emerge from their dens by thousands, and the great City of London would some day present a spectacle of conflagration, plunder and bloodshed that would astonish the civilized world. This is a very cheerful prospect for London, but there is no reason to suppose that its exemption from trouble is to be perpetual. It has sins to answer for as well as the rest of the world.

The people of Lawrence, Ohio, have been puzzling their heads over a mysterious picture of a lady which appears dimly outlined on a window in that town, and seem not to know whether they should be only merely surprised at the phenomenon or a little frightened withal. At first they thought there was a good opportunity for a "sensation" of their own, a luxury which country towns have few chances to indulge in, and accordingly trumped up a story that the picture bore a striking resemblance to an old lady who had recently died in the house, and on this flimsy basis built up a very poor specimen of a ghost story. On closer examination the fancied resemblance disappeared, and the reflections of the local philosophers took a scientific turn, and they propounded the theory that some lady sitting near the window had been photographed on the glass by lightning. The truth of the matter probably is, if they have got any such picture as they pretend at all, that the photograph was made as all photographs are, by the sun. It is no uncommon case, and they are making a great stir about a matter which any well-informed person could have cleared up at first sight.

The English aristocracy is composed of persons of "gentle birth," who have unusual facilities for acquiring a "polite education" cultivating "humanities," and otherwise developing a high order of character to adorn the British nation and give it credit at home and abroad. A great deal of pains is bestowed upon this ornamental class, but the result is not always all that could be wished, considering the expense the rest of the people are at to support it. Sir CLAUDE DE CRESPIGNY, Bart., was lately before a London Magistrate on the very vulgar charge of punching the head of a hotel waiter. It seems that the waiter had been guilty of the very ordinary offense of putting on the table a lobster which was unfit to eat, and on being told to take it away and call the proprietor of the establishment, had said that the proprietor was not at home whereupon the noble baronet struck him several blows, damaging his mouth and eye. In defending himself the waiter resorted to a weapon quite in character but rarely used in private warfare, *videlicet*, a pepper-box, discharging its contents with the vigor of the *mitrailleuse* into the face and eyes of his aristocratic assailant. This, naturally enough, excited the indignant baronet the more, and disdaining to be beaten back by so low an antagonist, using such a vulgar weapon, he redoubled his blows and came out of the contest triumphant. The Magistrate held that the prisoner had been "guilty of undue violence," and fined him £5. What due violence in such a case would have been he did not explain.

THE KANSAS EXCURSION.

A Visit to Cheyenne—Personnel of the Excursion—The Outfit—Luxuries of Travel—The Colony of Greeley—An Opinion of Red Cloud.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DENVER, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

On Sunday we paid a flying visit to Cheyenne. That once famous place, boasting its hordes of desperadoes, numerous gambling "hells" and intensely-wicked dance-houses and like places of entertainment, has lost much of the vigor which it possessed as the Western base of operations of the Union Pacific Railroad. Its desperadoes have followed the march of events and sought wilder scenes in Colorado and Nevada, the gamblers are few and impecunious, and the halls of revelry have been metamorphosed into the abodes of a more permanent if less active and exciting business. Under the depressing influences of law and order the population has dwindled sadly, and what was once a city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants is now a mere village of less than three thousand souls. The change is a happy one. If Cheyenne should never recover its lost greatness, its moral gain will more than counterbalance its physical loss.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

But while we pass over the forty-two miles that lie between Denver and the colony of Greeley, (of which more anon,) let me compensate somewhat for previous omissions by giving you a brief sketch of the party gathered together for this very agreeable excursion. The six Pullman palace sleeping-cars afford ample accommodations for the ninety-five members of the company, of whom a large proportion are representatives of Eastern and Western journals. Hons. J. A. J. CRESWELL and GILES A. SMITH, of the Post-office Department, and Mr. ELY, of the President's household, lend us the odor of an official sanction. Gen. CRESWELL is a very serene euchre-player, while Gen. SMITH's average game is almost strong enough to lay him under suspicion of being a disciple of Ah Sin, or some other "heathen Chinee." You must know that euchre is an excellent beguiler of the tedium of railroad travel. Gen. ANSON STAGER and Col. CLOWRY, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, have united their efforts to take away much of the bitterness of being deprived of morning papers with our breakfasts, and Associated Press dispatches, announcing the astounding developments of the European situation, have been constantly renewed upon our bulletin board, affording ample topics for discussion. Our thanks are due to these gentlemen and their company for this courtesy and the more valuable one of looking after and forwarding our social telegrams without charge. A number of prominent railroad officials and capitalists, from all sections, discuss cigars and stocks, break "corners" and champagne baskets, as naturally as in the parlors and ante-rooms of financial centres. The Mayors of Kansas City and Lawrence rehearse the feuds and forays of the "border war," while Gens. CUSTER and MCCOOK canvass the probabilities of another Indian outbreak. The genial Governor of Colorado tells us how that the people on these plains and in these mountains delight in things pleasant to the palate, because, as he supposes, they cannot possibly obtain any other pleasure of life. Hereat we are inclined not to question or cavil. Col. LAMBORN, the Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Company, is our indefatigable and successful master of ceremonies. Mr. MEIER, the Vice-President, is serene and dignified throughout, while Judge USHER, the Company's solicitor, talks ably and logically of prosecutions (of enterprises) and bills (before Congress) affecting the great work under consideration. Since reaching the plains we have added to our party Gen. WM. J. PALMER, Director of Construction, and Col. W. H. GREENWOOD, Chief Engineer. To these faithful, intelligent and energetic officers the Company is largely indebted for the rapid completion and present excellent condition of their road.

PLEASURES ON THE CAR TRAIN.

In the car "Hannibal" the tuneful Nine hold sway. A parlor organ lends its aid to the volume of sound that flows from a score or two of masculine throats, which raise the national anthems without the slightest fear of critics or regard for harmony. We did even contemplate an operatic entertainment, and one night the bills were out for "Don Giovanni," but our versatile impressario had placed the overture immediately after a "Shoo Fly" performance by the corps of waiters from the hotel cars, and the basso took umbrage at the juxtaposition. The opera was abandoned, and the entire evening was devoted to the "minstrels." A ride of a thousand miles in a railroad train is not usually a pleasant thing to contemplate. It is not, under ordinary circumstances, calculated to rest or refresh one. But when good beds invite to comfortable sleep, when pleasant company and hospitable entertainers assist in various diversions, and when, above all else, an experienced caterer assaults the palate with the resources of a well-stocked larder, illimitable railroad trips meander through our dreams, thousands of miles of prairie stretch out before our imaginations, without terrors for us, and we think we hear the voices of future generations raised in honor of PULLMAN, while the tired and hungry traveler in every land sings praises of his trains. Mr. A. B. PULLMAN, the General Superintendent of the Palace Car Company, is of the excursion. He has brought some specimens of his facilities, and intends to show how much thorough comfort and enjoyment may be realized on a journey like this.

DINNER ON THE CARS.

PULLMAN plays the organ very well, and plays an average game of euchre, but he plays Commissary-General better than either of the others. The tables are spread for dinner in the hotel cars "Gem," "Ruby" and "St. James." You wonder where the cooking can be done for the twenty-eight persons who sit around the tables in each of these cars. Here, in a little room, six by ten, is every convenience for preparing a dinner for the entire party of ninety-five, and here, indeed, it has been prepared. Ranges, ovens, tanks, pumps, ice-vaults, refrigerators, rows of cattles, shelves of crockery-ware, tables, and all kinds of utensils, are compactly and conveniently located within the small space, and the cook, who certainly is an excellent one, says no kitchen could be better suited to its mission. The regular courses of a hotel dinner follow each other, interspersed with such far Western delicacies as roast buffalo and antelope steak, and succeeded by wines and fruits, until one is curious to know where all these supplies are kept. I had neglected to mention the Pullman commissary car, which joined us at Kansas City—a highly important item in these days of execrable eating-houses by the wayside. Three refrigerators, containing several thousand pounds of fresh meats and other provisions, closets for dry stores, boxes and barrels of green and dried fruits, and shelves of wine, cigars, &c., gave evidence of an intention to live well, whatever else might happen. Provisions for a round trip from Chicago to San Francisco, for an ordinary passenger train, can be stored in this car without inconvenience.

"GREELEY."

We repair now to the smoking-car—a perfect little *bijou*, fitted up with card-tables, a bar, handsome mirrors on the walls, and at one end a barber-shop. Some of the party were shaved while the train was in motion, and said they liked it. I didn't. Sitting here, sipping a *pousse café* and puffing a fragrant "Partaga," looking out upon the Rocky Mountains on the one side and the broad plains on the other, occasionally shooting at an antelope or a prairie-dog, we scarcely realize how the miles are speeding to the rear, until our Mentor at the brakes announces "Greeley." That name at such a time and in such a presence, is somewhat startling. We look about, and still the mountains and plains are on either side; but now houses dot the level ground, people crowd about the train, and, blissful rest for our weary eyes! there are "green things growing." This is the town of Greeley, Col., just three months old, numbering over six hundred inhabitants, and owning several thousand dollars' worth of irrigating ditches, which lead water from the Cache-la-Poudre River, through the lands of the colonists, into the heart of the village, where a small reservoir distributes it as required. It's a large undertaking to make these dry sands become productive fields; but the people of Greeley already show some gardens of very fair vegetables, and if they don't succeed entirely it will not be for lack of courage and enterprise. They "open rich," as the miners say. I think they must be dissatisfied with their patron saint though, for they have misspelled his name over the book and periodical store of the village, and I am forced to believe that this, at the fountain head of the colonial wisdom, is not a result of ignorance but of malice.

A DUST-STORM.

After a brief stay at Greeley, we pursued our journey unmolested, and arrived at Cheyenne just in time to receive the full benefit of a dust-storm. The sand and gravel from the plain was borne about on the wind until vision became a myth, and breathing the merest possibility. I turned my back to the "breeze," (that's what they call it here,) leaned comfortably against it, and dozed until it was over.

RED CLOUD.

The populace were excited about an approaching election and the presence of RED CLOUD at Fort Fetterman—the latter chiefly. I asked one denizen what he thought of the famous warrior and diplomat. It was his opinion that he was a (very long adjectived) humbug. The Government, he thought, ought to be ashamed of itself for being fooled by such a "varmint." He thought if RED CLOUD would favor Cheyenne with his presence, his tribe would have an excellent opportunity to go into mourning. This seems to be the prevailing sentiment hereabouts. The failure of the Big Horn expedition is rather bitterly charged to the action of the Government in forbidding the exploration of the Indian reservations; which latter seem to be very generally regarded as "vanities." The true policy is thought to be to "drive a steam-engine through RED CLOUD, and kill all them red devils we kin ketch." Thus it was told to me.

J. C. H.

Sacred Music in New-England—An Interesting Paper Upon the Subject.

At the recent meeting of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, an interesting paper upon the early history of music in New-England was read by Mr. A. C. GOODELL, of Salem, Mass. The following extract gives a tolerable idea of the extent of the gentleman's researches:

He said that the paper was the result of a desultory study of the subject, extending through several years. The history of Puritan psalmody began with the Reformation. The popular style of the reform music was much derided by those who clung to the old usages, and the religious songs of the fathers were known as "Geneva jigs." The music in New-England congregations was entirely vocal from the first, and in many instances the psalm was lined or "deaconed" off in couplets for the congregation to sing. The destruction of harmony caused by this practice, no doubt gave rise to a class of psalm opposers. It would not appear strange that opposition should rise, when a portion of the congregation were often two or three words ahead of the remainder, and the vocalist paused twice in one note for breath. The first music printed in New-England was in 1690, and the first collection which has been preserved was published in 1698, and contains thirteen tunes—eight in short metre, and five in long metre. About this time a great advance was made in martial music by the different wind instruments which were introduced. In 1713 the first organ in the country was set up in King's Chapel. It remained unpacked for seven months, but when it was set up it at once became a wonder. One old lady thought it was "a pretty box of whistles, but an awful way to spend the Sabbath." The conflict between the people upon the subject of singing by note, and by the new method by note, was alluded to. Among the objections to the change were these: It was a new way; not so melodious; caused men to be disorderly; was a useless waste of time, and that the names of the notes were blasphemous. The custom of "deaconing" out the hymns, after being the subject of much derision and lampoon, was abolished. About the time of the Revolution this was rapidly followed by the choir singing, which the speaker regarded as a step in the wrong direction. In Worcester it was voted that the singers should occupy the front seats in the gallery, and in one instance, when the deacon persisted in lining out the hymn, he was overborne by the choir and left the church in tears, and was afterward censured by the church. In another case a deacon waited until the choir finished and then commenced lining out the hymn, prefacing it by saying, "The world's people have sung, now let the Lord's people sing." The first instrument brought to aid church music was the pitch-pipe, then came the tuning-fork, the bass-viol and other stringed instruments which preceded the organ. The introduction of the viol caused much opposition, and in one case a minister introduced the service by saying, "You may fiddle and sing the 105th Psalm." The speaker closed by saying that the signs of the times clearly indicated a revival of congregational singing and that the people were surely drifting back to the customs of the olden time.

Cowardly Murder in Louisiana—A Sleeping Prisoner Shot by a Deputy Sheriff.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 9th inst. says: Some two weeks ago, it will be remembered by the readers of the *Picayune*, Deputy Sheriff — S. MAYO, of the Parish of St. Landry, was shot and killed in the town of Opelousas, by JAMES G. HAYS, upon whom the deceased was endeavoring to serve an order of the Eighth District Court. HAYS was the Sheriff-elect of the people, while MAYO was the deputy of Dr. THOMPSON, the Sheriff appointed by the Governor, the latter not recognizing the election of HAYS. So it would seem there were two rival sheriffs, and HAYS, not recognizing the validity of his rival's claims to office, refused to be served with the writ by MAYO, and on MAYO persisting in entering his premises, shot him dead. He immediately surrendered himself, and, after the usual preliminary examination, was committed to jail, whether charged with murder or homicide we know not. HAYS' two boys, mere children, shared his incarceration. From the first he and his friends feared assassination, and it was thought the presence of the children would touch the heart and avert from his purpose the villain who might be hired to undertake the bloody deed. They were too young to be of any physical avail in his behalf, and the hope in their helpless clinging to the wretched father awakening a touch of nature in his assassin was equally unavailing. He was brutally shot to death, not from any disguised hand from outside, but by an officer of the law, T. W. EVANS, his jailer, and one of THOMPSON's deputies. He fired into his body with a double-barreled shot-gun, even while his victim slept between his children, and literally blew his heart out. We understand that EVANS confesses to have been hired to do the deed. We trust there will be no further bloodshed, and to that end the law-abiding citizens of the parish should unite, utterly ignoring political differences. Otherwise this "Christian code, that must have a life for a life," will take the place of the laws of the land, and a convenient occasion for undue interference with the personal and political liberties of the parishioners at large will be afforded and certain to be made available.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Some of the omnibus routes in London are fourteen miles in length.

The military articles in the London *Times* are said to be written by Sir JOHN BURGOYNE.

It is stated that the French authorities at Bona, Algeria, have shot three Arabs for communicating news of the French reverses.

The great chemical laboratory at Berlin is doing no work at present. All the assistants and almost all the students have gone off to the war.

"No honeymoon," says the *Court Journal*, "is the last marriage announcement following 'no cards' of the nobodies."

Lieut. GUSTAVE VON BLUCHER, grand-nephew of BLUCHER of Waterloo fame, has resigned his position in the army and gone to Prussia.

A system of warming railway carriages by means of hot air has been recently tried in Bavaria. The heated air is conveyed in gutta-percha tubing, and the plan seems likely to turn out well.

The Austrian Army had 100 *mitrailleuses* before the war. One hundred and forty thousand florins (£14,000) were voted in the Austrian budget of 1870 for the purchase and making of *mitrailleuses*.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition has made its report. The total is set down as £8,800,000; of this, £1,921,600 was spent by the Home Government, £5,578,400 in India, and £1,300,000 in Abyssinia.

The heroic defense of Pfalsbourg by its Governor is another instance of history repeating itself. In 1814, when Gov. MOULIN was summoned to surrender, he replied: "I will surrender the town when the howitzers set my pocket-handkerchief on fire."

London Society has passed out of the hands of Mr. JAMES HOGG into those of Mr. RICHARD BENTLEY, the publisher of *Temple Bar*. Mr. HENRY BLACKBURN, the author of illustrated books on Spain and Normandy, will be the new editor of the former magazine.

RUSKIN, in one of his recent lectures, says: "Though England is deafened with spinning-wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with diggings of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger."

A number of elderly ladies came to the Mairie, at Paris, to ask if dogs, cats, parrots and canaries came under the head of the "useless mouths" which were ordered to leave the city. They were told, in reply, that these creatures could not be so considered, as, in case of need, they might be eaten. This response in no sense appeared to please the venerable dames.

Another gigantic map is exhibited at the Crystal Palace, London, in which the soldiers retreat and advance with the advices received by the telegraph. By means of these contrivances we can discover accurately, from day to day, what is the progress of the war, and are relieved from the painful process of tracing out what has occurred by the aid of the newspapers and small maps.

Great Britain has forty-one iron-clads and seven building; France, twenty-eight iron-clads and twenty floating batteries; Prussia, five iron-clads and two building; Austria, eleven iron-clads; Russia, three iron-clads, eleven turret-ships and six monitors; Italy, six iron-clads; Spain, three iron-clads; Turkey, seven iron-clads; and the United States, forty-five iron-clads (chiefly turret vessels for coast defense) and four building.

The greatest pie on record was made at Lowther Castle, in Westmoreland, in the year 1763, and was sent up as a present to the King. It contained two geese, four ducks, two turkeys, four wild fowl, one wild goose, six wild ducks, three teal, two starlings, twelve partridges, fifteen woodcocks, two guinea fowls, three snipes, six plovers, three water hens, six widgeons, one curlew, forty-six yellow-hammers, fifteen sparrows, two chaffinches, two larks, three thrushes, one fieldfare, six pigeons, four blackbirds, twenty rabbits, one leg of veal, half a ham, three bushels of flour, two stone of butter. The whole pie weighed twenty-two stone (three hundred and eight pounds.) This must have been the original pie commemorated in the nursery rhyme.

Sir JOHN BOWRING has sent to the *Athenæum* the following translation of LAMARTINE's response to BECKER's "German Rhine:"

> "Roll on, thou free and noble stream, roll on—
> Rhine—Western Nile—of nations the frontier!
> And let thy mighty living waters bear
> The hates and strifes of peoples to the sea!
> No longer let thy crystal waters be
> Tinged with the azure blood of Germany
> Or the red blood of France!—no longer hear
> The drum, the artillery, or the clarion!
> Let bridges stretch out their paternal hands,
> And battle-rainbows arch thy banks no more!
> Silent be every sound on thy green lands
> But the sweet songs of peace! Let times to come
> Find on thy waves no warrior's watery tomb
> But harmony and beauty smiling o'er!"

A Chicago Romance—The Troubles of a Maid who Loves a Street Car Conductor.

The Chicago *Times* of the 11th inst. has the following: "A tale of love, jealousy, parental cruelty, and several other ingredients of a romance of the period is compressed into the following truthful statements: A young lady, who lives on the West side, has become strongly attached to a conductor on the city railway cars, but her parents do not approve of the way in which she has disposed of her affections. The affair causes a great deal of trouble in the family. She takes every opportunity to see and meet him, gazing at every passing car with a longing eye, until the one on which he is goes by. In that car only will she ride, and she feels all the pangs of jealousy when he takes the fare or perforates the tickets of other lady passengers. The parents are vigilant in endeavoring to prevent any meeting, and, with the parental cruelty common in such cases, they lock her in her room when he is on the trip up or down. Since the beginning of the trouble they have become prejudiced against conductors and horse railways. If the object of their daughter's affections was a conductor on the steam-cars, they would approve, or, if he even ran a dummy train, they might relent, but they will not sanction her union with a conductor of a vehicle propelled by quadrupedal power. On last evening there was a Republican meeting at her father's house. In the midst of the proceedings, just as they were arranging the preliminaries of the coming campaign, they were interrupted by piercing shrieks and cries of distress, evidently proceeding from a female in another part of the house. All rushed to learn the cause and render assistance. Before they reached the door the noise ceased, and the father, appearing, said nothing was wrong, and the crowd returned to its deliberations. Order was hardly restored when again the shrieks were heard, and the girl rushed into the room, with flowing eyes and disheveled locks, imploring protection from her father and mother, protesting that they meant to kill her, and they had used her cruelly. Explanations followed, and the parents told of her infatuation for the horse-car conductor, and the trouble it gave them. It seems that they locked the door when his car was expected, and, driven by despair—the girl, not the car, which was driven by a gentleman from Ireland—she broke into the meeting to tell her love and wrongs. She rushed to the then open door, but only saw the light of his car twinkling in the distance. Her sobs and cries broke out afresh. She hurled reproaches at her parents, and accused a jealous rival of slandering her conductor. Finally she was persuaded to retire, and last night, no doubt, her pillow was wet with tears, and, if she slept, it was only to dream that she was with her conductor in a horse-car of their own, and she his only fare through life."

A New Canadian Fifty Cent Piece.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 14th inst. says:

"The new fifty-cent pieces have arrived, and, to a considerable amount, are getting into general circulation. The coin is of the same style as those of smaller denominations, and has the same faults. The die from which it was cast was very shallow; consequently the figures, leaves and letters are but slightly raised, and will easily become indistinct when the coins have been long in use. On one side is a profile of Her Majesty, surrounded by the motto, "*Victoria dei gratia Regina*," underneath being the word "Canada." On the reverse is a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by a crown, and in the centre, in large characters, "50 cents, 1870." The metal is of good quality, but the coin has been designed without taste, and executed with only average skill and finish, and is no credit to the mint whence it came. About half a dozen cases passed through this city a few days ago via Grand Trunk to various banks in the western part of the Province. We believe the pieces were struck at the Soho Mint, near Birmingham, most of the silver having been obtained by smelting a quantity of American coin sent home for that purpose."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 18, 1870.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum........ [illegible]
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Prussians draw nearer and nearer to Paris. It was given out, yesterday, at the office of the French Secretary of the Interior, now at Tours, that the Prussians had crossed the Seine with fifty cannon. Mulhouse and Cernay are now occupied by the enemy, and so also are Villers Collerets and Nanteuil. The Northern Railroad, leading from Orleans to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris, and the railway to Laon is now entirely in the possession of the Prussians. At Juvisy the Prussians have planted a battery. In this direction heavy firing has been heard. At Ris, another small town on the Orleans road, the line has also been cut. Here there has been sharp fighting. The fort at Vincennes has been destroyed, the position being considered untenable. The report that the siege train of the Prussians is fast in the mud in the Canal de la Marne au Rhin is again circulated. If this is true, the beginning of serious operations will be considerably delayed.

The mission of the French fleet has utterly failed. Commander WILLAUMEZ complains that all the promises made to him by the Minister of Marine, when the fleet left Cherbourg, have been broken. He was assured that several armor-clad ships would follow him at brief intervals, and that a fleet of transports, with a force of thirty or forty thousand troops, for land service, would speedily join him. Nothing of the kind has been done, and his position has been a difficult and dangerous one. Kiel was not attacked, because the forts commanding the entrance are situated so high that they could not be reached by the ships' guns, and the bay is filled with torpedoes and has been made unnavigable by the sinking of vessels, connected by chain cables. Iron-clads, recalled from the Baltic and North Seas, are to protect Cherbourg, Havre and the other ports.

Efforts are still making in behalf of peace. Our London correspondent telegraphs that Lord LYONS has gone to the Prussian head-quarters, and consequently there is a more hopeful feeling among those anxious for a cessation of hostilities; and that all accounts from Paris indicate that the French are quite eager for peace. But it is stated on the authority of BISMARCK, that Prussia is firm in its determination to prosecute the war indefinitely, rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

A Bonapartist plot has been discovered in Paris, and several of the old Police, and a nephew of Ex-Prefect of the Seine, PIETRI, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in it. The price of butchers' meat in Paris has been fixed by official decree—that of the best cuts at twenty-one sous per pound. The wines and provisions found in the Imperial palace are to be distributed to the ambulances. Minister WASHBURNE has advised the Americans who have determined to remain in the city during the siege to keep within their own apartments, and not to neglect to conspicuously display the American flag.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that the explosion at Laon was caused by a guard of the magazine. So the commandant has been exonerated from the charge....Gen. ULRICH, the heroic commander at Strasbourg, telegraphs to the War Department that he can hold out but a short time longer....An attempt has been made by a German apprentice to assassinate NAPOLEON at Wilhelmshoehe—that is, the fellow has been arrested with a pistol on his person, which he boldly declared he designed using to kill the Emperor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Army is rapidly occupying the various towns in the Pontifical territory, and meet with very little opposition. A flag of truce was yesterday sent to the people of Rome by Gen. CADORNA, and received with demonstrations of favor. It is said that they will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the national troops, but Gen. KANZLER, the commander, refuses to surrender the city. The Italian fleet is concentrating at Civita Vecchia. The Spanish Press, with the exception of the ultra-Catholic journals, rejoice at the termination of the Pope's temporal power.

One hundred casks of naphtha were picked up at Lowestoft, England, on the 12th inst....At the session of the British Scientific Association, yesterday, reform in the Patent laws was discussed and its necessity generally conceded. A discussion also arose on the Indian policy of the American Government....Turkey is mustering the reserves of the entire Empire....Queen VICTORIA and Vice Admiral Sir S. C. DACRES have joined in a letter of condolence to the families of those who went down in the *Captain*.

GENERAL.

The receipts of fractional currency at the National Treasury for the past week amounted to $419,500; for the fiscal year, up to the present date, they have been $8,416,550.

The California Building and Loan Society proves deficient in its funds to the amount of $60,000.

Several hundred acres of young timber, and a large amount of cord-wood was destroyed by fire on Friday, near Stevens' Pond, N. H.

The Panama and West India submarine telegraph cable was completed to Jamaica, yesterday.

The meeting of the Susquehanna Free Methodist Conference was continued yesterday. An address was made by Mr. ROBERTS, after which Messrs. W. GOULD, E. V. DOWNING and J. B. FREELAND were elected delegates to the General Conference. The organization was shown to be worth $535,000 in church property.

The funeral of ROBERT HENRY HUNT, the only son of WASHINGTON HUNT, who died at Rome in March last, took place, yesterday, at Lockport.

SHERMAN G. WHEELER, a prominent grain dealer of Chicago, is under arrest at Lockport, charged with misappropriating money.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention of this State were chosen in several counties yesterday.

Gens. SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD left San Francisco yesterday for Oregon.

The census of Syracuse shows a population of 43,063.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of Boston took place yesterday.

A Convention of railroad managers belonging to the three grand trunk lines of the West have been in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel during the past week, with a view of abolishing commissions on sales of tickets, and of doing away with the competition among the different lines. They also intended to increase the Fall and Winter rates for the transportation of Western freight. This was found impracticable, however, owing to a recent decrease by a rival line.

Collector MURPHY sent the names of between thirty and forty candidates for positions in the Custom-house to Washington, yesterday, for confirmation. The names of the new appointees were not announced.

The Commissioners of the German Theological Seminary, (Presbyterian,) of Newark, have demanded $50,000 from the three Presbyteries of Newark, Morris and Orange and Elizabeth, for the endowment of the School.

Mayor O'NEIL, of Jersey City, has signed the Tax ordinance. The total assessment will be about a million and a quarter.

The Beleaguered City.

More than two thousand years ago, a warlike tribe of Celtic hunters, called the Parisii, possessed, on an island of the Seine, a collection of huts which they dignified with the title of a town known to history as Lutetia. Though this barbarian stronghold had absolutely nothing in common with the stately city of modern Paris, of which it formed the nucleus, it contained a population of a temper curiously resembling their successors of today. Fifty-five years before the commencement of our era, the Parisii burned their town to prevent its falling into the hands of the invaders. After a lapse of twenty centuries and a quarter, the Parisians stand face to face with the same danger, and seem ready to embrace the same mode of escape. A great gulf separates us and all our doings from the time when CÆSAR led his invincible legions to the extremities of Europe, but though we have outgrown the spears and shields and arrows of a primitive time we have preserved unimpaired the wonderful aptitude for mutual slaughter. It is not a little difficult to conceive that at this moment there are one million and a half of people perfectly isolated within a circuit of fortified outworks from all the world beside, and that the only intimation they can have for some time to come of any existence outside of them will be the sound of hostile cannon, and the sight of occasional shot and shell flying over the outer walls.

Paris has entered upon an ordeal almost unexampled in history. Within three weeks she has abolished a dynasty, and inaugurated a Democratic Government. The men who are now foremost in her defense were but lately accused of secretly sympathizing with the invader. The conspirators now, were the rulers then. Her gates are closed upon a criminal class at once numerous and daring, who, under cover of the enforced darkness of the city, may plunder almost at will; upon multitudes of disaffected Imperialists, whose occupations ceased with the Empire; upon hundreds of thousands of women, children and helpless old men, who cannot fight, and who must not be permitted to starve. No wonder, then, that a settled gloom, like the shadow of a thunder-cloud, hangs over the lately gay and brilliant capital. No wonder that the people earnestly desire peace, though preparing resolutely for war.

In looking calmly on while preparations are being made for a slaughter so reckless and so barren of result, the dynasties of Europe are furnishing an argument against their own existence which may be used at no distant day with fatal effect. Had the Empire been reduced to the strait in which the French Republic finds itself, can any one doubt but it would have found sympathetic mediation? And yet the guilt of the war lies at the door of the Empire, and the new Government can only be held responsible in so far as they did not individually condemn it. There are, doubtless, reasons enough that may be alleged to excuse the diplomatic cold shoulder which monarchical Europe turns to republican France. Of these, the inflexibility of the people on the territorial question, the determination of Prussia not to treat with the new Government, and the German resolve to occupy Paris, are probably the chief. But there is not the slightest evidence that a single great Power in Europe has placed itself in that friendly attitude toward the French Republic which alone could win its confidence, nor is there any probability that a remonstrance deserving to be called firm has been addressed to Prussia on the subject of her sternness of resolve which is beginning to appear cruel. The French Republic may come out of this struggle weakened and humiliated, but who shall say that the silent eloquence of its appeal from the dynasties to the people may not prove more revolutionary than were all the successes of its precursors.

The Public Lands and the Republican Party.

The measures and policy of the Republican Party with reference to securing the public domain for actual settlement, must necessarily form one of the subjects which the people will discuss on the eve of a new appeal for their confidence and support. They will ask how far the party has been faithful to labor interests in the disposition of the public lands, and they will study the indications of the future in regard to them. The subject is one of great importance, of course, irrespective of any merely party triumph, for it is intimately connected with national development, with finance, with labor, and with trade. But if the Republican record is such that the party can claim to have acted usefully, and in the interest of the laboring man, it has a right to the consideration which the fact demands.

One of the first acts of the Republican Congress, after some necessary steps to resist a rebellion for which the Democratic Party was largely responsible, was the passage of the Homestead law. Under that measure the public domain was offered to the laboring man as practically a free gift—the payment of $10 and actual settlement being the only conditions toward the possession of 160 acres of land. At the same time the only policy by which this great opportunity for labor could be realized was not neglected. Land grants have been conceded to aid in the construction of lines of communication, by which vast territories, little else than an untraveled wilderness, were opened up for the advance of civilization and the creation of wealth. Thousands of new homes have been erected in localities before practically unknown. The possession of the Continent, with all its wealth of soil, of climate, and of mineral production, has by means of these assisted lines been given to the people. And when these modes of cheap and easy transit were established, or provision for their establishment made, Republican leaders entered upon the second stage of the process by which the industry and enterprise of the laboring man might be still further secured. The work of opening the vast interior had been assisted, and further development of railroad and canal enterprises might now be left to individual States and Territories. The time had arrived for such a resolution as Congress passed in its last session,—that the public lands of the United States should be held for the exclusive purpose of securing homesteads to actual settlers, under the Homestead and Preemption laws, subject to reasonable appropriations for educational purposes.

Here, then, is what the Republican Party has done and proposes to do for the working men of this country. It enacted laws by which the public domain was declared the property of citizens who were desirous of securing homes for themselves, and imposed conditions for the acquisition of such that were of a merely nominal character. It encouraged the enterprises by whose means the vast regions waiting for settlement could be rendered accessible. And when these latter had been constructed or sufficiently advanced, further grants were suspended, and the immense remaining domains reserved for the use and benefit of the people at large.

Romantic Ruffianism.

Apologists for the want of a distinctively native school of fiction tell us that American life is too deficient in variety, too tame and prosaic, to furnish the proper materials for the novelist. If this was ever true, one need go no further than his newspaper to find it true no longer. Here romance, on the contrary, seems to have taken up its permanent abiding place. Daily our murders grow more mysterious, our robberies more sensational. To read a column of Police reports is to have the stories of "Rinaldo Rinaldini" and "Claude Duval" condensed. The solitary wayside inn, with its secret trap-door and its pile of corpses in the cellar, has been suddenly transplanted from mediæval oblivion to the unsuspecting New-York and Pennsylvania highroads of the present day, and Dick Turpin and his dashing blades still gather toll of the mail coach on our Western plains.

The memory of MONROE EDWARDS and his wonderful brotherhood of crime is revived in that secret organization of horse thieves, which, only a year or two ago, spread terror through the central counties of our own State, and was said to embrace not only the sheriff, whose duty it was to arrest them, but the attorney who should prosecute, and the judge and jury who should convict them. And what could be more dramatic than the spectacle of those wealthy Illinois farmers, combining to murder the chance way-farer who had sought their hospitality? As if to add the finishing touch to the picture, one of the assassins was the son of a veritable pirate who had sailed with LAFITTE, and who is described as appropriately bearded and ferocious. To this worthy descendant of a worthy sire was fitly committed the task of executioner. Doubtless when they come to search his house, ghastly remains of former victims will be found mingled with his ill-gotten hoards. Some three years ago there was hung at Princeton, for the murder of a jeweler, an assassin, who would have delighted the heart of DE QUINCY. Before his death he confessed to have deliberately practiced murder as a fine art, to have followed it for a livelihood, as other men plow, or delve or spin. He lived in a fine house in Hoboken, with a pretty wife, who was fondly attached to him. He was a model family man, esteemed by all his neighbors, and for nearly a score of years pursued his chosen vocation undetected. The crime for which he finally suffered was the only one which he had ever taken precautions to hide. Most of our readers will remember the somewhat similar career of that accomplished Brooklyn burglar, who moved in the very best society, went to all the balls and weddings, and was accustomed, in his rôle of society man, to find the weak points of the houses which, in his professional capacity, he plundered later in the night.

We may fairly claim, therefore, that we have our share of romantic wickedness, without touching at all on the matter of mysterious murders. And now, to finish the record of sentimental villainy, comes the discovery of a nest of river pirates on the Hudson, near Newburg. There are secret caves in the mountains, for the reception of stolen goods and the hiding of hard-pressed robbers; there is a yacht to convey the band from place to place, manned by picturesque-looking ruffians, and commanded by a lovely and resolute blonde—our old friend the female buccaneer once more. There are mysterious lights on the cliffs, and in a word all the adjuncts of a well-regulated robber's league. In all these dreadful tales of local love and crime that people read in the weekly papers, there was nothing more thrilling than this record of unvarnished facts which the reporter lays before us, and which our very eyes may verify. Doubtless many of us, sailing up or down the beautiful river on lovely moonlit Summer nights, have passed the piratical yacht, have seen the blue-eyed skipper, and gazed with idle wonder on the moving lights, yet never once suspected that a whole three-volume novel lay unopened before us.

In point of romantic criminals, we have no reason to complain. But to make our satisfaction complete, let us have a romantic Police as well, the model detectives of fiction, who follow a trail like a sleuth-hound, and know the perpetrator of an offense the moment it is committed. We shall be content, however, to depend on the circulating library once more for our supplies of poetical lawlessness, if we can have instead a little more practical justice.

Torpedoes for Harbor Defense.

The war between France and Prussia has been thus far so devoid of naval engagements that it does not seem likely to throw new light on any branch of naval warfare. The splendid navy with which France was equipped at the outbreak of the war has been in no wise impaired, and yet it has been able to do little or no service. The sea-ports of Prussia on the North Sea were announced as blockaded, but the French have not been able to close them effectually for want of suitable cruisers for blockade duty. Iron-clads are better suited for attacking land batteries, or ships of their own class, than for chasing blockade-runners, which, on account of their light draft, can run over shoal places which a heavily-armored vessel must sail around. It is somewhat surprising, however, that the French have not attempted to seize any island for a naval station, and thus avoid the present necessity of coaling and provisioning vessels at sea. The French reverses on land have doubtless had their influence in keeping the fleet inactive, for it would be of little use for it to attempt an attack on any important sea-port town, without the co-operation of a strong land force to assist in the assault and to hold whatever was gained.

The Prussian Navy would not at sea be any match for the powerful naval flotilla of France, but by a wise use of torpedoes the coast of the former Power has been defended at all important points, and her fleet has been enabled to keep securely on the defensive. As war vessels are supposed to be principally liable to attacks from shore batteries, their armor is arranged to resist such attacks, the most vulnerable part being that which is under water. The submerged portion of a vessel being the least liable to be struck by a shot, that part of the hull of many iron-clads is not protected by armor at all, or else the plating below the water-line is much thinner than that which covers the sides. This gives additional buoyancy to the ship, and is, therefore, in many cases not only a matter of convenience, but of necessity.

Torpedoes are intended chiefly to operate against ships' bottoms and are among the most formidable engines of modern warfare. Although the Russians made use of them in the Crimean war, it was the necessity of the Confederates to protect a long line of coast without adequate means of defense which stimulated them to construct so many of these war-like agents and gave prominence to them as a means of harbor defense. At first the use of torpedoes was little understood, but, their formidable character once fully ascertained, was developed with great rapidity. In the year 1862 the Confederates were able to destroy by this means but a single United States vessel, while in the last four months of the war no less than eleven were lost by torpedoes. Secretary WELLES in an annual report, speaking of electric torpedoes, which destroyed the only vessels we lost in the fight in Mobile Bay and the attack on Fort Fisher, says that although the Confederate land batteries were well served in both of these engagements, "electric torpedoes, always formidable in harbors and internal waters, have proved more destructive to our naval vessels than all other means combined." Ever since the construction of our first torpedo-boat, by Chief Engineer WOOD, of the navy, we have been making a steady advance in practical knowledge on this subject, and in any future war torpedoes would form one of our surest methods of coast defense. The English, too, have given much attention to this subject, and have perfected a most admirable system. No other accessory to harbor defense can be so cheaply and rapidly improvised, and although they are only intended to be auxiliary to the shore batteries which protect them, they are quite as formidable an opponent to a hostile fleet as the batteries themselves. It is also claimed that torpedoes can be discharged under water against the hull of a vessel with as much precision as a shot from a gun, but this has yet to be fully proved in practice. It is very certain, however, that it is now practicable to explode almost any amount of powder under water, so that if the explosion can be made to take place at the moment the ship is passing over the torpedo, her destruction is certain. There are many devices to secure this end, but the best plan seems to be that suggested by the English, in which the iron-work of a ship acts upon a magnet, connected with a battery in such a way as to insure the ignition of the powder at exactly the right moment.

As in all future wars between naval Powers torpedoes will certainly play an important part, no system of armor-plating for war vessels can be complete which does not protect them from these submarine attacks. Many shots may pass through a ship's hull without causing serious damage, but the explosion of a single torpedo under her will most probably injure her beyond remedy. Iron-clads are, for the most part, as vulnerable to the attacks of torpedoes as wooden vessels, and their armor, as at present disposed, is at best but a partial protection. Notwithstanding the vast amount of money that has been expended in building experimental targets and in encasing ships in armor of proof, the iron-clad has yet to be built which shall be able to resist attacks from torpedoes as well as hostile batteries. It is a problem whether such protection can be given without fatally injuring a ship's seaworthiness; and the recent loss of the *Captain* does not tend to lessen the skepticism that prevails on the subject.

A Sensation Cataract.

DANIEL WEBSTER, in one of his after-dinner speeches, devised, we are told, a curious form of felicitation for the good people of Rochester. They were happy, he said, among other advantages, in the possession of the Falls of the Genesee: "No people ever lost their liberties who had a water-fall of over a hundred feet high." We are bound to accept a physico-political assertion that emanates from so distinguished a source, and are consequently glad to congratulate the inhabitants of British Guiana on the discovery of a cataract in their territory that almost rivals Niagara, if, indeed, it does not throw Yosemite into the shade. According to a telegram from London, printed yesterday, the chief fall thus accidentally stumbled upon is, to be sure, only seventy-eight feet deep where it turns the angle of its precipice, and but three hundred feet across "in the dry season." It is, however, seven hundred and fifty feet high, so that it covers Mr. WEBSTER's implicit guarantee for freedom, with a great many feet to spare.

There is only one doubt about the matter, and that is suggested by the fact that nobody ever heard of this wonderful cataract before. British Guiana, it is true, extends from the mouth of the Orinoco to the Corentyn, and contains an area of some fifty thousand square miles. It has, however, a population of over 150,000 souls, many of whom are roving Indians, and as the principal settlements are either on the rivers named, or on the Demerara, Essiquibo, Berbice or Pomaroon—on one of which streams so stupendous a water-fall as that just reported must, if it exists, be looked for—the story has a slight dash of the suspicious. The search for marketable timber and other commercial products has caused the interior of all the Guianas to be pretty thoroughly ransacked, and this adds to the Munchausen-ish air of the tale. A body of water of the dimensions described must needs descend with a vast and incessant volume of sound—and those who have been near Niagara know for how many miles, with the wind, its prodigious roar is audible. It is strange, indeed, that no Indian, Maroon, or Creole should ever have heard the sound of a cataract which for height can be only surpassed by Yosemite and the fall lately discovered among the Himmalayas, and for bulk only by the great Horse-shoe itself.

For all this the telegraph tells us that the Colonial Government is arranging facilities for visitors to view the Falls, so that on a balance of probabilities, incredulity ought, it would appear, to kick the beam. We are forced in that case—since under favorable circumstances so huge a fall could be heard for fifty miles—to believe that by a long series of strange chances a circle of something like a hundred miles in diameter, or perhaps one-fifth of the total area of the country, has always been avoided by Europeans and their descendants, as well as by the natives who preceded them in possession of the soil. Only in this way could all knowledge of so great a natural phenomenon have been hitherto unattained. But if analogies go for anything in such matters, there are truly reasons for accepting this strange story; for it is a singular fact that many of the most astonishing and colossal objects of terrestrial nature have been found only within a short time. The highest mountains of the world were rated at no more than 25,000 feet until late discoveries in the Himmalayas. The falls there and of the Yosemite are far loftier than any others known, and are only just revealed to mankind. Trees have been found, within one generation, in California and Australia infinitely larger than any specimens previously supposed to exist. A cave has been hit upon within a week or two in our Western territory which is said far to exceed in area the famous Mammoth of Kentucky. Perhaps, therefore, after all, the alleged discovery in British Guiana is strictly consistent with the march of modern improvements, and so to be duly credited. We trust that the people of that land of log-wood and dye-stuffs will not long lack a Webster to point out to them the incidental advantages of their new possession.

The resolutions last night adopted by our German citizens at the Steinway Hall meeting, undoubtedly reflect the feeling that governs the people of Germany. They are averse to all mediation, which they interpret as equivalent to interference with the rights of the victor in the war. The annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is demanded as one of the guarantees to be exacted from France;—what the others are to be the meeting did not indicate. On one point we are glad to find its declaration explicit. It recognizes the regulation of the internal affairs of France as belonging indisputably to the French people. If King WILLIAM will accept this view, acknowledge the provisional Government, and discard the idea of thrusting a throne upon France, his position before the world will be greatly improved.

A more convincing proof of the entire want of organic unity in the French military system could not be desired than that which is furnished by the total failure of the French fleet to accomplish anything on the Prussian seaboard. As will be found from the dispatch we publish today, the French Minister of Marine was a worthy colleague to LEBŒUF, who, as head of the War Department, declared that the army was so well prepared that not a shoe-buckle need be purchased. Like MCMAHON in the Vosges, the Baltic fleet was left to take care of itself. Iron-clads were to follow, but did not; troops were to be sent, but were kept at home; and it was only on account of the weakness of the enemy's navy, that disasters as fatal have not occurred by sea, as by land, to the humiliated and betrayed people of France.

Mr. MAX MULLER has turned from philology to politics. In this he exhibits the versatility of his countrymen, who, from the most industrious and skilled laborers, have metamorphosed themselves into the most successful of skilled warriors in a manner to win the admiration of the world. Mr. MULLER, in a long letter printed in London, argues that Count BISMARCK has done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of England. It does not follow, he says, because the Prussian Minister listened to Count BENEDETTI's famous Belgian proposal, and did not instantly repel and make it public, that he approved of it. That he did not approve is evident from his not accepting it, but it is unlikely that the *ex parte* statement familiar to the world covers the whole of that negotiation. Perhaps it will remain in partial mystery until NAPOLEON III. shall dictate his version of the whole story to a new Montholon or Las Cases from the spot of Imperial exile which is to be his St. Helena.

Considerable feeling has been exhibited among Episcopalians at the West concerning the new canon against appeal to the civil law from ecclesiastical decisions, which has just been adopted in the Diocese of Illinois. The new article provides that any clergyman who shall resort to a civil tribunal to arrest or avoid ecclesiastical proceedings, shall be *ipso facto* suspended from the ministry. This, however, seems to be the only course which can be adopted consistently with the recognized discipline of the Church, to which all clergymen are required to promise obedience upon taking orders. It seems strange that any opposition to such a canon should be encountered, but there are a great many "progressive" churchmen at the West who are restive under the ancient and established restraints of that organization.

Some talk—a little of it censorious—has been elicited by the alleged determination of Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON to appear during her tour in this country only in the concert-room, and to decline singing in opera. There are people who seem to think this a decided grievance, and that Mlle. NILSSON has no business to consult her taste or convenience in the matter at all. It is therefore not improper to affirm that Mlle. NILSSON really has a right to pursue such a course as her own feelings and inclination dictate. If the recent loss of a relative, and certain scruples connected therewith, incline her to eschew opera for the present, or even altogether, we may regret the fact, but we certainly are not entitled to complain of it. Those who have been led into giving circulation through the Press to censures of this sort, have made a mistake in good breeding and hospitality which they will see cause, on reflection, to regret.

The lamentable error by which a lady was poisoned on Long Island, on Thursday, conveys a new warning as to the heedlessness too often manifested in dispensing dangerous drugs. The physician was not in this case directly to blame, and he bears, it is stated, a high and long-standing reputation in his neighborhood. But the propriety of his wife's dispensing medicines in his absence may well be questioned. She says that the servant girl who called for the medicine asked for eight grains of morphine, when she should have asked for quinine, but there is no necessity for raising any question of veracity upon that point. The main consideration is that a drug which requires care in its administration was given in sufficient quantity to kill one person and nearly kill a second. And this upon the simple authority of an unprofessional verbal message. People may naturally feel nervous on this subject—there is no knowing how many packages of physic are made up by amateurs.

Our neighbors of Jersey City must by this time view their great act of consolidation in a somewhat new light. When the scheme was first broached, one of the chief recommendations advanced was that the union of that city with two others in Hudson County would be conducive to economy as well as good government in all three. Whether the latter has been secured or not, we do not undertake to say; but the pecuniary result scarcely seems likely to gratify the Jersey City people. The appropriations which they were to be called upon to sustain were fixed at $1,388,000, or considerably more for that city than the three expended together before consolidation. It is true that the Aldermen, having concluded that this very liberal arrangement might cause trouble, have reduced it by $155,000. But that this reduction was possible, only proves the gross character of the original estimate. If the "united city" shows thus early its financial extravagance, what may not be expected when practice shall have made its officials perfect in the arts of taxation and expenditure?

The assumption that Germany can never become an aggressive Power, which Mr. MAX MULLER unites with the London *Daily News* in eloquently advocating, is plausible, but hardly capable of complete demonstration. That it is not the present wish of the German people to become such a power, we can readily believe. But how about the leading publicists and the Hohenzollern dynasty? And was there ever yet a great defensive Power, undivided by seas from other nations, that did not become in time an aggressive one? If so, it was scarcely Greece or Rome, or any other great empire of antiquity. The truth, however, is that the reactionary feeling against Prussia in England, which the *Daily News* and Mr. MULLER so ably combat, is due in part to trade-jealousy as well as to dread of military predominance. England does not care how much the German armies hurt France, but is gravely concerned about the prospective manufacturing and commercial development which she dreads as a result of German unity.

A doleful story comes to us of a poor old French lady, the Baroness DE BEAUMONT, whose chateau of Grand-Verneuil is a few miles from Montmédy. The Baroness has just fled from her home, at the age of ninety-four, and, curious to relate, for the third time, before an advancing army of Prussians. She was first obliged to fly in 1792, again in 1814, and is now subjected to the same vicissitude in 1870. The venerable lady is a Legitimist of the most conventional pattern, and apartments were prepared at her chateau to receive King LOUIS XVI., on his flight from Paris. He never occupied them, since, as will be remembered, he was stopped at Varennes. The same accommodations were, on a late occasion, used by the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Prince Imperial.

The professional hangman is an object of detestation and loathing in the minds of most people, and yet recent executions in this country demonstrate that he is a useful, and indeed, essential officer in his particular way. What can be more revolting than the continual bungling at the gallows which we read of? In a very large proportion of cases the rope "breaks," and the poor wretch who is operated upon is flung half strangled to the ground; of four negroes hanged on Friday, in Virginia, two thus fell. Often, too, the knot is in the wrong place; and in short, a process full of horror at best, is rendered disgraceful as well as additionally ghastly. If hanging is proper, it should be properly done. Certainly the opponents of capital punishment have a very strong argument in the fact that not only is the life of the criminal taken, but it is often so taken as to disgust and sicken everybody with the clumsy cruelty displayed.

It is in the interest of Republican France that VICTOR HUGO should be silenced. There is danger that his melo-dramatic utterances will throw ridicule upon the cause he favors. We have not recently read anything so silly as the magniloquence to which he is reported to have given public expression. The other day he urged the people of Paris to fight till they were driven into the sewers, and now he hopes to see every quarter of the city blown up, one after the other; to see it perish, bit by bit, burying the Prussian Army in the same common grave with his resolute fellow-citizens! Thereupon, he intimates, he will return to his old exile in Guernsey. Such a dramatic *dénouement* may be very satisfactory to VICTOR HUGO, but we doubt if the Parisians will regard it with equal favor. Meanwhile the outside world laughs at the supremely ridiculous attitude assumed by a man of whom it had cherished an agreeable impression.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres this Week—Announcements.

The usual fanfaronade of trumpets has sounded, and two green curtains have rolled up this week, to show that the regular New-York dramatic season of 1870-1 has now fairly commenced. We were glad, on Thursday, to record of the Fifth-avenue Theatre a really brilliant beginning. A good company, an acceptable play, a fresh and joyous-looking house, attractive music, and signs of care and of respect for the public taste, comfort and safety on every hand, merited all the praise with which they were so generally greeted. "Man and Wife," a clever adaptation of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' novel, was the first dish of the season's dramatic banquet, and it was heartily relished by an audience, crowded, fashionable and intelligent. This piece will run, it may be assumed, for many nights to come....A new aspirant for managerial honors, Miss LINA EDWIN, opened, on Monday, the house formerly occupied by the Kelly & Leon Minstrels. There were features in the initial performance to merit encouragement, and this was certainly at the hands of the public received. The opening pieces were a rather indifferent comedy, "A Bird in the Hand Worth Two in the Bush," and the sparkling burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan." We have found ourselves unable to praise the former production without reserve, but are glad to bear witness to the excellent effect of the latter. There is a good chance of success in Miss EDWIN's venture, and we hope to be able to record that it has been fully availed of....Mr. WALLACK's announcements are now published, and are full of rosy promise. Of the new improvements and decorations we shall speak in detail hereafter. For the present we will observe that Mr. WALLACK's company has a look of admirable strength, including, as it does, many old favorites and a judicious infusion of new blood. Among the names, besides that of the manager, are those of Mr. John Brougham, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Chas. Rockwell, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. J. Lanergan, Miss M. Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Annie Deland, Mrs. Thos. Barry, Miss E. Mestayer, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Flora Clayton. We are also informed that arrangements are also pending with Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, whose name will probably be added to the list of artists already engaged....The reappearance at Niblo's Theatre of Miss LOTTA, on Monday evening, was signalized by all the pleasant incidents which usually attend the performances of this mature child-artist. There was a very large audience to greet her, and the habitual quantity of gratification her efforts afford was gotten out of them once more. The bill will be unchanged until further notice....Four more performances of the Viennoise ballet troupe only are to occur at the Grand Opera-house, the theatre being closed Friday and Saturday for rehearsals of "Le Petit Faust." The sale of seats for the first week's representations of the opera bouffe artists commences to-morrow....The final performances of "Little Faust" are now to be witnessed at the Olympic. We are glad to learn that the preparations for the first rehearsal in public of Mr. G. L. FOX's new pantomime are approaching completion....The programme at Wood's Museum is to be changed to-morrow, and "As You Like It" will be acted instead of "Twixt Ax and Crown," Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS filling, of course, the principal part. ....The San Francisco Minstrels continue their entertainments with their usual success. No place of amusement in the City seems to enjoy a prosperity equal to that in the beams of which Messrs. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS are perpetually basking. For upward of five years their success has been unchanged. The amusing character of their representations, it is true, has not been modified either, and without regard to appearances of programme the certainty has always been had that an evening of mirth could nowhere be looked for with better chances of satisfaction. At present, their troupe is strengthened, and the bill it interprets is exceptionally varied. It is, indeed, in all respects the most attractive by its songs, pleasantries and comic acts, ever offered.

THE CONCERT FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

The Grand Operatic Concert, to which we have before alluded as being in preparation by a committee of ladies for the benefit of the French wounded in the late terrible campaign, will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at the Academy of Music. Among the artists of distinction the following will appear: Mme. Gazzaniga, Mme. Viardi-Marti, Mme. Gusman, Mlle. Lucie Groux, Mrs. Albites, Mrs. Gusman, Mrs. Grard, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Nicolas, and Messrs. Lefranc, Petrilli, Bacelli, Buitrago and Giorza. The ladies of the Committee are these: Mme. Delmonico, Mme. Boeck, Mme. Riffard, Mme. Alker, Mme. Mourraille, Mme. Picard, Mlle. Coutan, Mlle. Allien, Mlle. E. Aubert, Mlle. Reyna, Mlle. Langlois, Mlle. Bernard. Tickets, seats and boxes may be had at the office of the Academy up to the night of the concert, and at Mr. D'OUVILLE's, No. 717 Broadway. We trust the public will respond generously to this appeal. Those who do not sympathize with the Empire may sympathize with the Republic, although the poor wounded soldier should receive all honor and aid as doing his duty, whatever the nominal character of his Government. We are assured, and believe that the concert of Tuesday will be a very fine one in an artistic sense. We hope our French and native populations will vie with each other in making the occasion a success. For the credit of New-York it would never answer to have this concert aught less than a satisfactory one in every possible respect, and such we sincerely hope it will be.

Domestic Notes.

We learn that the arrival of Mlles. GOTTSCHALK, three sisters of the lamented pianist, is expected hourly. Two of them, Mlles. CELESTINE and CLARA, are pianists, and the other, Mlle. BLANCHE, is a vocalist. All of them are spoken of with so much praise by the English Press, that we shall be heartily glad if an opportunity is afforded them of appearing here in public.... The Liederkranz and Arion Societies of this City, the Philharmonic Orchestra, a large number of instrumentalists from different organizations, and Mlles. MEHLIG, pianist, and ROSETTI, vocalist, will give a grand concert on the evening of this day fortnight, Oct. 2, in aid of the funds for the relief of the wounded of the Prussian Armies. With characteristic liberality, the Messrs. STEINWAY have placed Steinway Hall at the artists' disposal. There is every prospect that it will be crowded to suffocation....Mr. W. H. POPE's benefit performance at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, was very numerously attended, and gave general satisfaction....Miss FANNY B. PRICE was last week in Elmira....Mr. BOWE

BOOTH was in his second week in Chicago.... Bryant's Minstrels performed last week in Hartford, Conn.,...An adaptation of SARDOU'S "Fernande" has been brought out at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Concerts by Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. THOMAS' orchestra are advertised to occur in Worcester....Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM and Miss LOUISA MOORE performed "The Lancers" in Buffalo, last week....The New Richmond Theatre is to be opened on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe were last week acting with success at the Boston Theatre.... BECKETT and company are at the St. Louis Olympic....At De Bar's, Mr. J. S. CLARKE has been fitted by a profitable performance....Mr. W. H. LINGARD acted last week in Rochester....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was in Springfield, Mass., last week....The Kansas City Opera-house, erected at an outlay of $100,000, will seat about 1,400 persons, and give standing room to 600 others.

Foreign Notes.

CHARLES SLOMAN, "the only English improvisatore," who was for many years known in theatrical circles and "about town," has just died. The improvisatore's talents were not very remarkable, and his songs were often not a little dull, but as the original of one of THACKERAY'S most graphic sketches, he will be long remembered. Every one who knows—and who does not?—the wonderful humorous description of the Cave of Harmony, in *The Newcomes*, knows all about the only English improvisatore....A correspondent of the *Musical Standard* calls attention to the curious fact that very many of the greatest composers are—or have been—childless. For instance, Handel, Hadyn, Beethoven, Corelli, Pergolesi, Rossini, and, in our own time, Auber, Wagner, and Schumann....The Holborn Theatre will open on the 1st of October, under Mr. S. PARRY'S management, with a new sensation drama in four acts, in which Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Stephus, Messrs. Parselle, Day, Robson, Holston and Garden, will appear....Miss HENRIETTA HODSON was to reopen the Royalty Theatre as the new lessee, with a comedy by H. T. CRAVEN, and a new eccentric operatic burlodrama by Mr. F. C. BURNAND....The Christmas burlesque at the Strand Theatre will be from the pen of JOHN STRACHAN. The subject is "Twixt Ax and Crown."...A new and amusing farce, by Mr. W. H. DILL, called "Chiselling" had been produced at the Vaudeville Theatre.... Mr. CHARLES READE is in treaty for a play to be produced at the Holborn....Miss JULIA MATTHEWS is singing in an English version of "Barbe Bleue" at the Gayety Theatre. ....The first day's receipts of the Birmingham Musical Festival were £4,530....Miss AMY SHERIDAN was engaged at the Strand Theatre, to reappear there in the new burlesque produced on the 10th inst....The new theatre in Wych-street, London, with its front entrance in the Strand, is fast approaching completion, and will be opened to the public this month. The theatre will be elegant and commodious, and has been constructed with great care by Mr. J. H. FOWLER, architect. The decorations and ventilation are as complete as possible....The owners of villas in the neighborhood of Sevres, near Paris, were greatly alarmed at the approach of the Prussians. Four of these villas, in a group, are the freeholds of DELLA SEDIE, the Italian singer; Mme. CHARTON DEMEUR, the French prima donna, and Mme. ARTOT-PADILLA, the prima donna of Moscow....Two sacred dramas, "Joseph and his Brethren" and "David and Goliath," were performed some time since amid the ruins of Carew Castle, South Wales, by the young men of the Independent School, Narbeth....The Landrien prize of the Académie Française has been awarded to M. EUGENE MANUAL, for his comedy, "Les Ouvrières." Its value is 4,000 francs....A proposal has been made to Mlle. SESSI to sing *Ophelia* in Italy....Signor VERDI is to receive 150,000 francs as an honorarium for the new opera "Aida," which he has undertaken to write for the next season at the Cairo Opera-house.

Mexican Swindlers in Chicago—Eleven Bars of Brass Sold for Gold—Arrest of the Swindlers.

The Chicago *Times* of the 16th inst., says:

About three weeks ago, two gentlemanly and dignified-looking individuals, with dark complexions, registered themselves at the Sherman House as MANUEL RODRIQUE and ADOLPH SUPERRIELA, Puebla, Mexico. After stopping at the Sherman House for a few days, they removed to a private boarding-house, No. 151 Wabash-avenue. In traveling about the city they incidentally made the acquaintance of a Spaniard named CLAUDE DEFOR, and after several interviews the strangers stated that they had some gold bars they would like to sell. In this they succeeded so well that, on Monday last they left the city, taking with them $1,500 in money, and a note for $3,000, and leaving behind to their victims eleven bars of base composition.

PINKERTON was at once informed, and after a vigorous search, succeeded in finding them at the Galt House, Cincinnati. In their possession was found $1,220 in gold coin, and $215 in greenbacks. They were brought back to Chicago, yesterday morning, and were arraigned in the afternoon in the South Division Court, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, from JACOB PERRY, No. 56 Randolph-street.

MANUEL RODRIQUE is a very genteel-looking man, with dark complexion and curly hair. He pretended not to understand English. ADOLPH SUPERRIELA has the Mexican half-breed look about him, hair straight and coarse. He understands English quite well.

The first witness called was CLAUDE DEFOR, who testified that the accused came to him on the 10th, saying they had some gold to dispose of; he took some filings and showed them to Mr. BRENNAN; it was analyzed; there were four packages; the samples were shown to Mr. BROMLEY; then Mr. BROMLEY paid them $1,500 in gold for eleven bars; went around to their house at about eight o'clock on the 13th, and found they were gone; did not suspect anything then; paid the money between four and five o'clock; they were both present.

RICHARD BROMLEY testified: Know the parties; they said they were from Spain; that the bars would run sixteen carats; one assay gave $6 to the ounce; the Spaniard had it assayed again; filings were taken from four bars; four or five assays were made, and I made up my mind to buy, as it was only $1,500 down; the bars were not in their possession after the assays.

The fingers of the prisoners were badly stained, and the justice remarked that they had evidently been using acid extensively, but Signor SUPERRIELA explained that it was only from holding the cigarrette when smoking. A watch and chain were taken from RODRIQUE; they looked like gold and would stand acid, but were only composition. The prisoners were held for trial in the sum of $5,000 each.

Curious Petrifactions in Nevada—A Wolf in a Rock of Agate.

The *Territorial* (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 9th says: "We were yesterday shown a lot of curious petrifactions found in various places between Pyramid Lake and Black Rock. Some of the specimens were picked up in ravines, and others on the tops of low hills. Besides the usual specimens of pine wood containing wood opal, or petrified pitch, as the prospectors call it, there are several things a little out of the ordinary line of such collections. One is a perfect pine burr or cone, perfectly white on one side and of a dark, glossy brown on the other side. At the large end of the cone are fixed some bright iron pyrites. Another is the head of a large bird of the pelican species. Only a portion of the bill remains, but otherwise it is quite perfect. In a stone among the collection —a kind of agate—is to be seen the picture of a small animal resembling a wolf or fox; several fine moss agates and a number of geodes containing crystals of various kinds. In the neighborhood where these things were found were seen portions of large trees perfectly petrified and lying upon the surface of the earth, often on the tops of hills of considerable height. This may appear strange, yet the petrified trees found in this section of the State in 1859–60 were nearly always discovered lying upon the surface of the earth. One tree nearly two feet in diameter and thirty or forty feet long was found on the side of a high hill south-east of American Flat, and in Spring Valley sections of cedar-trees of considerable size were found. The most curious thing in the collection mentioned above is the picture of the wolf in the rock, crystal or agate, which is quite perfect, except that the hind legs and tail are merged in one mass.

The Funeral of Admiral Farragut.

The military Order of the Loyal Legion sent a communication to Mayor HALL, yesterday, announcing the intention of that body of attending the funeral services of Admiral FARRAGUT, and of sending a committee of the comrades of the deceased to accompany the remains from Portsmouth. The communication was signed by S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A., Alex. S. Webb, late U. S. A.; J. H. Van Alen, late U. S. A.; M. T. McMahon, U. S. V.; Horatio C. King, U. S. V.; John S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; W. W. Averill, U. S. V.; Wm. B. Franklin, U. S. A.; D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.; H. C. Lockwood, U. S. V., and Alexander Shaler, U. S. V.

The *Guerriere* has been ordered to bring the remains to this City.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Discussions of the British Scientific Association—Patent Reform and the American Indian Policy—Turkey Mustering the Reserves.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—One hundred casks of naphtha were picked up off Lowestoft, England, on the 12th inst. No particulars are received.... The English journals have no comments on the international boat-race which lately came off near Montreal. The result was apparently pretty generally considered as a foregone conclusion....The sessions of the British Scientific Association today were very interesting. The propositions of Dr. VANKHURST for a reform of the Patent laws, were discussed as the first business in order. The necessity for reform was generally conceded, especially in the matters of expense and specifications. Subsequently, Mr. JAMES HAYWOOD read a paper demonstrating the fitness of the American Indians for agriculture. This occasioned a long discussion on the Indian policy of the American Government.... Dispatches received today announce that Turkey has mustered the reserves of the entire Empire.

Meeting of the Austrian Reichsrath—The Emperor's Speech—Programme of the Session.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened, today. The Emperor made a speech, as usual, on the occasion. He said while a sanguinary war rages between two great nations, Austria enjoys peace. She should now employ herself in consolidating the constitutional system. He regretted that Bohemia was unrepresented, though it was through no lack of patriotism. The present task before the Legislature is to reconcile the autonomy of the separate kingdoms with the strength of the Empire, provide for the choice of delegations, regulate the relations of Church and State, which have been unsettled by the abolition of the Concordat; arrange for the reorganization and reform of the judicial system; consider the bill relative to public instruction, and to provide for the revenue.

Vomito in Spain—Letter of Condolence from Queen Victoria to the Families of the Captain's Crew.

BARCELONA, Sept. 17.—Several cases of vomito have appeared here.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Queen VICTORIA has united with Vice-Admiral Sir S. C. DACRES in a letter of condolence to the widows and orphans of those who went down in the *Captain*. She addressed each one of them personally in sympathetic terms. She feels acutely the loss of her best ship with so many gallant seamen.

WASHINGTON.

The Darien Surveying Expedition—Nevada Potash—Currency Statement—National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The vessels which are to compose the Isthmus Canal Surveying Expedition have not yet been designated. The *Kansas*, fourth-class screw gun-boat, which has been undergoing repairs at the Washington Navy-yard, will be one of the number. Since the party under Commander SELFRIDGE demonstrated the utter impracticability of some of the routes which had hitherto been considered the most promising, much interest has been felt in naval and scientific circles in the result of the new expedition. Capt. SHUFELDT, who is to command, is now at his home in Connecticut, making his arrangements, and will return here on Monday. He has already had several consultations with the Secretary on the subject, and upon his arrival it is expected he will submit a report giving his own views and suggestions as to the means necessary to accomplish the objects of the expedition, after which he will receive specific instructions, and the arrangements will be pushed forward, so that the surveying party may have as much time as possible before hot weather interferes with their explorations.

POTASH FROM NEVADA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of samples of potash salts from the newly-discovered and extensive deposits in Churchill County, Nevada. As a new source of mineral wealth connected with the development of chemical industry, the subject is of public interest. Not only do the salts furnish the purest potash, but the lye therefrom is available for brumine, the price of which, since 1865 has fallen to one-fourth of its former cost. Hitherto the sources of brumine have been the mother of lyes resulting from the evaporation of sea water in Southern France; the kelp or varec (a species of algue) of Nether Bretagne and England, and the water of the Dead Sea. The latter contains already, at a small depth, 0.7 per cent. of brumine, which is separated by means of bichromatic of potash and muriatic acid. Since the discovery of the potash deposits in Strassfurt all these sources have been unavailable. The lyes of chloride of magnesium, a product in the manufacture of potash salts, contain from 0.15 to 0.25 per cent. of brumine, which is extracted by subjecting them to distillation with peroxide of manganese and muriatic acid, and refining the obtained brumine in the ordinary manner. The Strassfurt brumine is nearly chemically pure; it supercedes the English and French, and has pushed them already from the market. In the manufacture of aniline colors it has become the substitute for iodine, and is already in extensive use as a disinfectant in the European hospitals, owing to the fact that it affects the lungs less than chlorine. Allyle of brumine is used for the preparation of artificial mustard-oil. The crude brumine salts find application for the manufacture of mineral waters.

In 1865 the production of brumine salt in Strassfurt amounted to 1,500 pounds, while at the present time it is increased to 20,000 pounds. The bromine has scarcely been of any use heretofore, but since the discovery of the potash deposits in Strassfurt and in Nevada, it has become of daily growing importance.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

During the week ending today certificates have been issued authorizing the First National Bank of Gallatin, Texas, to commence business with a capital of $51,000, J. R. A. TOMPKINS President, and J. M. TOMPKINS Cashier, and the Second National Bank of Lebanon, Tenn., with a capital of $50,000, JOHN OWEN President, and THOS. J. STRATTON Cashier.

The following applications have been approved: Marengo, Iowa, J. H. BRANCH and others; Moulton, Iowa, M. V. HOWELL and others; Lake City, Minn., L. H. GARRARD and others; Charlottesville, Va., W. H. FLANIGAN and others; Madison, Wis., B. STEVENS and others; Shelbina, Mo., J. F. BENJAMIN and others; Columbia, Tenn., JOHN BAIRD and others. Controller HULBURD has addressed a circular-letter to the cashiers of the national banks, requesting them to forward to him a special report, showing the amount of interest paid by their banks on deposits of all kinds during the year ending Sept. 30, 1870.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business, today, $90,261,082 52, of which $21,817,000 is represented by coin certificates. Currency balance, $24,274,831 32.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $419,500.

Shipments—Notes	$1,082,[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes	341,[illegible]
And for public deposits	18,[illegible]
Fractional currency redeemed during the week	694,[illegible]
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	320,[illegible]
Total amount burned	[illegible]
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	[illegible]
Total amount issued therefor	[illegible]
Balance due for mutilated notes	[illegible]
Bank circulation now outstanding	[illegible]
Internal revenue receipts today	376,[illegible]
Receipts for fiscal year to date	[illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue directs that the bonds of all officers of Internal Revenue throughout the country shall be examined in order that the responsibility of the sureties may be assured....Commissioner DELANO will return to his official duties in about three weeks. His arm, which was very badly fractured by the recent accident which has disabled him, is now healing rapidly.

IMMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

Our Consul at Sheffield writes here that there will soon be several emigrants from that portion of England to this country, with a view to settling in the West, principally Minnesota. Among them there will be a member of the English Parliament, who will be accompanied by several young men anxious to experience life in our country.

RETURN OF OFFICIALS.

By the last of the present month most of the officials now absent from Washington will return to their duties. All the Cabinet officials now absent are expected to return by the 30th inst.

Suicide in Boston—Firemen's Parade—Accident on a Railroad.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Mrs. CLOWE, visiting the family of DANIEL HOWE, on Magazine-street, yesterday, committed suicide by hanging herself. The cause of the act was temporary insanity. She leaves a husband and children in New-Hampshire....The Diligent Hose Company and their President, accompanied by Chief Engineer JOHN COYLE, of the Jersey City Department; Fire Commissioner BUDDEN, and several Aldermen, arrived here this morning, and participated in the annual parade of the Boston Fire Department, today, which occurred notwithstanding a north-east rain-storm. There was a full turnout....TIMOTHY TOOMEY, aged sixty years, was killed by being runover by the cars on the Eastern Railroad.

Libel Suit Against a St. Louis Newspaper.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Gen. CLINTON B. FISK today entered a suit in the Circuit Court in the sum of $50,000 against the St. Louis *Times* for libel. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants some time since published false and malicious statements concerning his connection with the South Pacific Railroad, charging that he had withheld and destroyed a book and voucher, and allowed a claim for several thousand dollars for which the Company received no benefit.

Affairs in Mexico—The German Treaty Published—Miscellaneous Matters.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Late advices from the City of Mexico have been received. The German-Mexican treaty had been published....A severe tempest had visited the State of Zacatecas....The State of Tamaulipas was quiet. Small-pox was reported as raging at Perote.... The trial of Gen. NEGRETE was pending....A military review was held in honor of Gen. ROCHA.

Census Returns from Illinois—Population of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—The population of Chicago is 348,700, a gain of 200,735 since 1860. The total population of sixty-eight counties—twenty in the northern district, and forty-eight in the southern district—is 1,142,372. Thirty-four counties are yet to be heard from....The remains of another victim of the Wabash-avenue fire have been brought to light. It was unrecognizable, but evidently the remains of a boy.

Fire in New-Hampshire Woods.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 17.—A fire was set in the woods near Stevens' Pond, yesterday, and several hundred acres of the young growth of trees destroyed. Eight hundred cords of wood and fifty thousand feet of lumber belonging to CLOUGH & FOSTER were also burned. The loss is $5,000; insured for $1,500.

Base-Ball—White Stockings vs. Forest City.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—The game of base-ball between the White Stockings and Forest City Club, of Cleveland, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 9 to 7.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The funeral of ROBERT HENRY HUNT, who died in Rome in March last, took place here on Thursday. He was the only child of the late WASHINGTON HUNT, and a young man of exceeding promise. Bishop COX, assisted by Dr. SHELTON, of Buffalo, officiated....SHERMAN G. WHEELER, a noted Chicago grain-dealer, is here under arrest, charged with misappropriating moneys.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Gens. SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD left, today, for Portland, Oregon. ....An investigation of the affairs of the California Building and Loan Society shows a deficiency of about $50,000....The steam-ship *Montana* sailed, today, for Panama, with 340 passengers and $500,000 in treasure for Panama, and a small cargo for New-York.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 17.—The City of Staunton has voted an additional $50,000 today, making the total subscription $800,000, which insures the construction of the Valley Railroad from Harrisonburg to Salem, via Staunton and Lexington. The remaining $200,000 are subscribed by private individuals.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17.—Government inspectors have inspected the Hacy whisky case and decided that there was no cause for seizure.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The Canada Central Railroad was formally opened yesterday. An excursion over the line was made by a large party, including several prominent public men.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The census of Syracuse is complete. The population is 43,081—an increase in five years of 11,297.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 17.—The Agricultural Fair commences Oct. 11, not the 4th, as heretofore stated.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The Panama and West India Submarine Cable was, today, completed to Jamaica.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17.—Rain fell all day, the first for nearly three months.

The Wife Murder at Boston—Chopped Her Head Off With a Hatchet—The Particulars.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 17.

In Stoughton proper, about 12 o'clock, there was a second and more brutal tragedy. A man named DENNIS CARNEY killed his wife MARGARET while he was laboring under the insanity caused by liquor. CARNEY lived with his wife and five children in a small shanty in the fork of the roads about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad station. He had been on a spree for about ten days, and his wife was much in fear of him. She slept in an adjoining pasture on Wednesday night, and, as he had done her injury on former occasions, she thought it unsafe to occupy the same house with him. On Thursday night they both retired early. There being two beds in the little chamber, which was one of the two rooms in the house, she lay down with the children on one bed, and he took the other. About 12 o'clock the oldest boy, a lad of about twelve years of age, was awakened by a noise, and saw in the moonlight his mother lying prostrate in the middle of the next room, and immediately after he woke he saw his father, as he expressed it, "keep chopping her head." Of course the other children soon woke, and the five screamed until the neighbors arrived. Mrs. CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, who lives opposite, was the first on the scene, and, after calling for Mrs. CARNEY in vain, found her lying dead in the middle of the floor. Coroner WALES states that he found the woman in a pool of blood, face downward, with outstretched arms, completely smeared with gore. A long gash disfigured her forehead, and the base of the skull was completely beaten to a pulp. The blows were all inflicted with an ax, which was found in the room. She was dressed, and had near her a bundle of clothing done up in a sheet, evidently prepared for a flight. The pillow was indented by her head and the hollow filled with blood, and she could be easily traced by the blood from one room to another. She was evidently struck while in bed and fell off to the floor and then walked or crawled into the next room, where the murderer struck her several times more. The murderer was arrested.

Revival of the Lash in Virginia—Brutality of a Democratic Judge.

A letter published in the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 15th inst., from Eastville, Va., gives the following account of the lashing of a colored man on suspicion of theft:

"This morning an old colored man, nearly eighty years of age, was tried before our County Court on the charge of attempting to steal a piece of rope valued at thirty cents. The only evidence introduced was the statement of two witnesses, who believed that the piece of rope compared with a coil of rope in the store of one NOTINGHAM of this place. Notwithstanding that the old man had been incarcerated in the County Jail since last May, the Judge sentenced him to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the Jail, and ten lashes upon the bare back. This is a specimen of Democratic justice in Northampton County, Virginia."

The Jews are about to found a Hebrew University in Berlin, in which their coreligionists, scattered throughout Europe, will have an opportunity of receiving from masters of their own faith the advantages of high-class instruction. The course of studies will be based upon the practice of the best regulated universities in Europe.

POLITICAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Tammany Hall Primary Elections—Result in the Various Wards.

Delegates were elected last evening to the Tammany Hall Convention, which assembles on Monday next for the selection of delegates to the Rochester Gubernatorial Convention. The following are the delegates from each ward:

First Ward—Dennis Keenan, John Hayes, Michael Halpin, James E. Hasson, Charles Schuls, Henry Bick, Jr., Patrick Cavanagh, William H. Holmes, Michael Duffy, Matthew Toole, John Egan, John Culty, Daniel Kennedy, Sebastian Kohlhepp.

Second Ward—John Petit, Michael Fay, Wm. Furlong, John Walker.

Third Ward—Andrew D. Purtell, John Hurley, James M. Munny, Neil Kelly.

Fourth Ward—Thomas Coman, James Dunphy, Michael Shelly, James McCabe, Jeremiah Murphy, Francis V. S. Oliver, Thomas Wilde, William Maguire, Jeremiah O'Brien, John Bowe, Daniel Scully, A. J. Fullerton, George Wilson, Patrick Keane, Patrick Diver.

Fifth Ward—Terrence Duffy, John L. Whitton, Dennis Quinn, John Moore, Claus Puckhafer, John Fincken, Carroll Cunneen, William C. Leonard, John H. Welsh, I. Bloch, Dennis Durmody, James Kearnan, Joseph Kingsley, Hugh Kelly.

Sixth Ward—T. Brennan, Morgan Jones, Thomas Quinn, William Nealis, Jacob Koelher, James Campbell, Joseph Dowling, John Hall, Dennis Burns, Edward Cuddy, John Stacom, Thomas D. Conroy, James Conlon, M. J. Keese, Michael Conway, Edward Henry, Edward Travers, Walter Boche.

Seventh Ward—William M. Tweed, Edward J. Shandley, Patrick H. Keenan, John J. Blair, John Ford, Thomas Sheils, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., John Galvin, William L. Ely, George J. Brown, Michael Gayte, Daniel H. Murphy, Richard Walters, Alfred W. Palmer, James Heffernan, Daniel O'Brien, H. Lohmann.

Eighth Ward—John Cox, James Fay, Joseph Lowenstein, Thomas Bogan, William J. Sharkey, David S. Paige, George L. Loutrel, James Boyle, George H. Mitchell, Jacob Mohrman, Henry Hughes, Lewis C. Bruns, Wm. Cleary, John Kelly, Warren C. Bennett, Luke C. Grimes.

Ninth Ward—James R. Floyd, John Richardson, George W. Morton, Wm. Dodge, John Thompson, Isaac Odell, James O'Neill, Thomp. C. Dunn, Wm. M. Giles, Andrew Holly, Vincent C. King, Alexander Mason, Wm. H. Carroll, Walter W. Price, Alexander Dowd, Dearborn G. Piner.

Tenth Ward—John Scott, John Otto, Edward J. Knight, John Gruber, Wm. H. McCorkle, Alonzo Truesdell, Wm. H. Brown, Edward Welsh, John B. Wilt, John Harrison, John Bott, August Braun, Wm. C. Gover, Wm. B. Oberman, S. E. Nolan.

Eleventh Ward—Henry Woltham, Joseph A. Lyons, Martin Nachtman, A. B. Rollins, Edward Hare, Wm. W. Cook, Hulet Odell, George Will, Martin Mager, Thos. F. Daly, John Monks, John E. White, Samuel S. Acker, Alois Ludwig, Edward Costello, H. C. Calkins, Henry Haight, Patrick O'Connor, Thos. Abbott.

Twelfth Ward—Edward Jones, Thomas C. Fields, Jacob M. Long, Sheppard Knapp, Wm. H. Charlock, Bart. McDonald, John Scallon, Edward Roach, Henry W. Genet, James Kehoe, Josiah Porter, John McQuade, Peter McGinnis, John M. Hall, Philip Jonas, Andrew Smith.

Thirteenth Ward—Michael Healy, Laurence E. Hill, Jacob Sharding, Francis Coan, Michael Dobson, Mark Gilligan, Samuel O'Donnell, Charles Koster, William Hennessey, P. J. McLaughlin, Patrick Carraher, Michael Moloney, Jacob Seebacher, Francis Sigerson, Thomas H. Smith.

Fourteenth Ward—John Hayes, James Coogan, Hugh O'Brien, Joseph Murphy, Patrick Cavanagh, Hugh Corcoran, Paul Madden, John Bush, John A. O'Brien, Francis O'Reilly, Patrick Fox, William J. McGee, John Mulholland, Constantine McGuire, Jas. Connolly, Ambrose O'Niell, Frederick J. Byrne.

Fifteenth Ward—Jas. J. Gumbleton, P. J. Joachimsen, John Murray, Patrick McCabe, James Kelly, Charles Golden, John A. Carolin, Henry Schiel, John Macauley, Henry Knubel, John J. Burns, Geo. C. Lloyd, Edw. T. Sawyer, Douglas Taylor.

Sixteenth Ward—E. B. Hart, Jared Gilson, Anson Muller, Thomas McWilliams, Philip McDonald, Bernard Cregan, Richard Flanagan, John Creamer, Matthew Halpin, Jacob C. Zabriskie, John Gallagher, James Handy, Michael Moran, Patrick Campbell, John Duffy, John Moore.

Seventeenth Ward—Thomas J. Creamer, Bernard Reilly, Anthony Hartman, John Ryan, John N. Reynolds, John Zahn, Peter Gillespie, Gershon N. Herman, Francis Creamer, Nicholas Seger, John L. Carbrey, Bernard Kenney, John J. Walsh, P. J. Hanbury, John Hosis, Charles G. Cornell, James Eagen, Joseph Keelbly, John T. Kelly, Michael Ryan, Andrew J. Garvey.

Eighteenth Ward—James B. Nicholson, James S. Hennessey, Roswell H. Jerome, John M. Carroll, Lawrence Clancy, P. A. McBride, Robert Foster, James Irving, James J. Traynor, Timothy Noon, Thomas Hayden, John Nesbit, Thomas Donohoe, James Salmon, Richard Dalton, Wm. G. O'Brien, James W. Gerard, Jr.

Nineteenth Ward—Albert Cardozo, John Brown, C. M. Herrick, W. H. McCarthy, Joseph McGuire, Wm. Hitchman, Michael Tuomey, Francis McCabe, A. Oakey Hall, J. J. O'Donohue, Wm. H. King, Wm. C. Conner, Louis Saal, Thomas Duffy, James D. Reymert, F. M. Bixby, Terence Farley.

Twentieth Ward—Peter B. Sweeny, P. McGrane, N. A. Childs, John H. Tietjen, Randolph Martine, Thos. Dunlap, Henry Alker, Thos. J. Barr, John Hardy, Seth M. Harris, Alex. Frazer, Wm. Conboy, Jas. G. Dimond, Erastus Littlefield, A. V. Pettit, F. Reynolds, Michael Kuhn, Peter Trainer, John Brice.

Twenty-first Ward—Richard B. Connolly, Bernard O'Neill, Richard Croker, Michael Gavin, Hugh Farrell, J. Nicholas Fisher, Peter H. Jackson, Michael Kane, William Burns, Michael Clune, S. B. Garvin, James M. Smith, Joel A. Fithian, Patrick Garry, Jeremiah Murphy, Daniel A. Bostwick, Charles W. Baker, Nicholas Hoffman, Bernard Costello, Thomas Brennan, Frank Fitzgerald.

Twenty-second Ward—Michael Connolly, J. H. Hobart Ward, Edmund Connelly, James B. Brady, John G. Carey, Andrew Johnson, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Stephen A. Stafford, Harvey Calkins, Jeremiah Crowley, Chas. H. Haswell, James A. McMasters, John G. Tietjen, Nicholas Seagrist, Anton Brunner, Henry Murray, John Mullins.

The Young Democracy Delegates.

The Young Democracy elected the following delegates and alternates, last evening, to represent their organization at the approaching Convention at Rochester:

First Assembly District—Delegate, John Fox; alternate, James Healey.
Second District—Delegate, Howard Ellis; alternate, William Watt.
Third District—Delegate, John Hayes; alternate, Charles F. Martin.
Fourth District—Delegate, Henry L. Clinton; alternate, Patrick McNamara.
Fifth District—Delegate, Christopher Johnson; alternate, Cyrus Olmstadt.
Sixth District—Delegate, William Kelly; alternate, James Bowden.
Seventh District—Delegate, William C. Colt; alternate, Paul Despot.
Eighth District—Delegate, Louis Valtenbelmen; Alternate, Peter McKnight.
Ninth District—Delegate, Ignatius Flynn; alternate, Alex. V. Davidson.
Tenth District—Delegate, Francis V. Ehring; alternate, Joseph B. Stack.
Eleventh District—Delegate, George W. McLean; alternate, E. G. Maloney.
Twelfth District—Delegate, Patrick Kearney; alternate, John E. Dinkle.
Thirteenth District—Delegate, Joseph Blumenthal; alternate, James E. Boylan.
Fourteenth District—Delegate, Gen. Barnum; alternate, William Hall.
Fifteenth District—Delegate, Thomas E. Ledwith; alternate, Edward Corrigan.
Sixteenth District—Delegate, Robert B. Nooney; alternate, William Padin.
Seventeenth District—Delegate, John S. Masterson; alternate, James B. Brady.
Eighteenth District—Delegate, James O'Brien; alternate, David M. Kohler.
Nineteenth District—Delegate, Roswell D. Hatch; alternate, Joseph Gilbert.
Twentieth District—Delegate, Thomas J. McCahill; alternate, Cornelius Hougan.
Twenty-first District—Delegate, William S. Hillyer; alternate, John E. Stemmler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tammany's Congressional Candidates.

It is said that the Tammany Hall Party will support the following persons for Congress in this City:

Fourth District, Algernon S. Sullivan, in place of John Fox; Fifth, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., in place of John Morrissey; Sixth, S. S. Cox; Seventh, Henry C. Calkins, J. Winthrop Chandler, or Smith Ely, Jr.; Eighth, James Brooks; Ninth, Fernando Wood.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—EDWARD K. APGAR was today chosen delegate from Tompkins County to the Democratic State Convention.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Sept. 17.—JAMES H. SEAMAN was today appointed delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Second District of Dutchess County, and JEROME WILLIAMS alternate.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—SIMON V. SWITS was today elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Schenectady County.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Broome County Democratic Convention appointed Col. HARRIS G. RODGERS, of Binghamton, delegate to the State Convention, and Col. CLINTON F. PAIGE, alternate.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 17.—CYRUS E. DAVIS was today elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention, to represent the Second Assembly District of this county. Hon. BENJAMIN H. FLETCHER was chosen to represent the First District.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Senator GRAHAM was today chosen delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, to represent the Second District of Orange. He was instructed by the Convention to support Gov. HOFFMAN for re-election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District have nominated ROBERT P. CALDWELL, of Trenton, for Congress.

Westchester County Fair.

In consequence of the storm, yesterday, the attendance at the Westchester County Fair was very slim. About 3 o'clock there was a well-contested and exciting running race for a special premium of $100. The same three horses which ran together on Friday were again entered for this race, viz.: *Lobelia*, b. m., JAMES THOMPSON; *Zenga*, d. b. h., C. LITTLEFIELD; *Windquill*, d. g. h., Mr. SNEDIKER. The race was mile heats, best two in three, free for all horses, catch weight. *Lobelia* won the first heat in 1:55, and the second heat in 2:1, *Windquill* coming in second.

The second race was for a premium of $200, for horses owned and kept in the county that had never beaten 2:45 in harness, mile heats, best three in five. Three horses were entered, as follows: *Angeline*, ch. m., by C. HOAGLAND; *Blacksmith*, b. g., by N. B. BARTRAM; *Lilly*, ch. m., by Capt. LEVINGS. The first heat was won by *Lilly* in 2:59½, *Angeline* coming in second. The second heat was won by *Blacksmith*, in 2:59¼, *Angeline* again coming in second, and was then withdrawn on account of some alleged strain or injury. The third heat was won by *Blacksmith*, in 2:58¼, and the fourth heat in 2:55. BERNARD TRAVIS' mare *Biddy* carried off the special premium offered by the Society for the most stylish saddle-horse on the ground.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Eight kinds of kisses are mentioned in the Scriptures: The kisses of salutation, valediction, reconciliation, subjection, approbation, adoration, treachery and affection.

At its meeting in Louisville, Ky., says the Presbyterian *Banner*, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, declared by a large vote that Unitarian, Popish and Campbellite baptisms are not valid.

The first Christian marriage between Chinese persons has recently been celebrated in California by Rev. S. C. DWINELL, of the Congregational Church.

Rev. J. EDWARD BELL, formerly a Baptist and lately an Episcopalian, has now become a Congregationalist, and has accepted a call from the Old South Parish, Reading, Mass.

The United Presbytery of Western Missouri resolves to severely punish any of its members who dance.

The Roman Catholics of Iowa propose to give $50,000 to any town in the State that will raise $100,000 for a Catholic college.

Last year forty-one Episcopal clergymen died in the United States, and only two were under fifty-six years of age. The oldest was eighty-three and the youngest twenty-seven.

The Illinois University has succumbed to its pecuniary embarrassments. Its largest creditor, the Pennsylvania Synod, purchased the building for the amount of its claims, a little more than $3,000, and the *Lutheran* announces that a collegiate institute has been opened under the name of St. Paul's College.

Rev. J. A. RICH has resigned the pastorate of a Congregational Church in Westminster, Mass., and accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Brookfield.

The Children's Aid Society of New-York are remembered in the will of an Italian nobleman, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Genoa, recently deceased, who leaves them one-eighth of his property.

The new Bishops of the Moravian Church were consecrated at Bethlehem, Penn., on the 28th ult.—Revs. E. DE SCHWEINITZ and A. A. REINKE. All the American Bishops were present, for the first time.

The Board of Missions of the United Brethren Church have given up their African mission to the American Missionary Association for two years, for the want of funds to sustain it.

The First Congregational Church in New-London, Conn., is to celebrate its 200th anniversary Oct. 5. It has had eight pastors. Rev. Dr. MCEWEN, who was the pastor fifty years, was a classmate of JOHN C. CALHOUN, and took the valedictory.

There was an old party at Rome
Lived under a wonderful dome!
He said—"I can't err"—
Which made quite a stir,
Did that senile old party of Rome!

One of the religious papers says: "We have too many ministers; we have too few preachers. A minister is a member of one of the learned professions, and he feels it. A preacher is a man who has something to say, and who says it."

The population of the Indian tribes in the United States is 293,034. Of these the whole number reached by Protestant missionaries is 61,128—leaving 231,097 not thus reached. The population of the tribes where the Roman Catholics are laboring is about 17,000.

A portrait of LUTHER, painted by LUCAS CRANACH, was discovered not long ago in Silesia. It was hidden under successive layers of dust and cobwebs, in a passage leading from a church in Reichenbach to a school-room. The portrait is considered one of the best in existence.

The *Church Journal*—long the organ of High Church Episcopalianism of the Bishop Hopkins school—has been purchased by Dr. K. S. HOUGHTON, who promises to improve the paper, to oppose the revision of the Prayer Book, and to urge the establishment of a court of appeals and the provincial system.

A report of a Campbellite revival, printed in a Western organ of the Disciples of Christ, concludes thus: "Four confessed the Savior and were immersed, and three reclaimed. One of the immersed was from the Methodists South; she was a sister weighing about 240, and her daughter was another of those immersed. May we have many such meetings."

A priest in Taunton, Mass., ordered away his flock from the open-air meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. Upon his retiring, however, many of them returned to the spot and witnessed the service. On the next Sunday evening two priests were at hand, and remained on the ground to see that their orders were obeyed.

The Schermerhorn-street Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be ready for Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE'S congregation during the current month. It is a circus-like looking structure, and will seat 2,500 persons. The old Boston Coliseum organ has been reconstructed for this Tabernacle.

The minutes of the seventy-fifth meeting of the General Convention of Vermont show 190 churches, 74 of which have pastors, and 83 acting pastors simply. Four are supplied with licentiates, two by Methodists, and 36 are vacant. There are 212 ministers in the State, of whom 55 are without charge. The total membership of the churches is reported at 18,756, the net increase the past year being 469.

More than 1,500 clergymen of the Church of England have signed a protest to the Archbishop of Canterbury against the admission of a Unitarian minister—one of the Bible revisers—to the communion at Westminster Abbey.

A Presbyterian and a Methodist had a spirited controversy, in which the former quoted largely from the Epistle to the Romans. "Ah," said the other, "Paul says so, I know; but then I always thought that he leaned too much toward Calvinism."

The Chicago Fire.

$4,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.
HERRING'S SAFES.
THEIR VICTORY!!!
CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1870.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—In the late disastrous fire, on the night of the 4th inst., which destroyed a whole block of buildings, we had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes. Our store was 40 feet wide and seven stories high, in which we had an immense stock of paper, all of which burned out completely. The Safe contained all of our books of accounts, valuable papers, policies of insurance, United States Government bonds, and money, amounting in all to about *one-half million of dollars*; and, notwithstanding the intense heat to which it was exposed, we found, upon opening it today, (*fifty hours after the fire*,) all of our books, papers, and money *saved in as good condition as when put in the Safe*, except that the bindings of the books were curled and rolled up by the steam from the fire-proof filling. Yours truly, LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.

ANOTHER.
CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1870.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—We were among the sufferers in the late disastrous conflagration on Sunday night last, the 4th inst. We had just got in our Fall stock of goods, and were full from cellar to roof, all of which were burned up, except what was taken out before the fire reached us. In the midst of all this we had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and, notwithstanding the awful heat to which it was exposed (*it having been in the burning ruins for four days, and still hot when it was got out*,) when it was opened today we found all our books and papers in first-rate condition—*everything safe, and every line of writing just as legible as before the fire*. We are now fully satisfied that the Herring's Safes can be relied on in the hottest fire, under all circumstances.

Yours truly, KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
"*The old reliable*" security from fire.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BACHE.—Sept. 16, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Geo. P. Bache, and daughter of the late G. Horne, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Protestant Episcopal Wainright Memorial Church, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUNNER.—At Harlem, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870, CHARLES C., son of Lena and C. A. Bunner.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

CONOVER.—At Princeton, N. J., on Friday, the 16th inst., after a short illness HELEN FIELD, youngest daughter of Francis S. and Helen F. Conover, in the 4th year of her age.

EWBANK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 16, THOMAS EWBANK, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 140 East 31st-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock.

KING.—At Chelwood, Bucks County, Penn., on the 15th of September, HANNAH WHARTON, wife of Dr. Charles R. King.

Services at All Saints Church, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, on Monday, 19th inst., punctually at 11½ A. M.

KERRIGAN.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 15, ELEANOR C., wife of James Kerrigan, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 28 West 14th-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., at 10½ o'clock.

LEWIS.—At her residence, Brookfield, Mass., 17th inst., Mrs. SOPHIA LEWIS, widow of the late Henry Lewis, aged 71 years.

MANN.—At Rome, N. Y., of consumption, at the residence of her parents, Sept. 14, MARY E. BICKNELL, wife of George W. Mann, of this City.

MARTIN.—At Mount Vernon, on the 16th inst., KATE, beloved wife of Edward Martin, aged 40 years.

Funeral from her residence, on Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock P. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

PITMAN.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Sept. 17, ALFRED WILLIAM, infant son of Thomas E. and Ellen Pitman, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 19th inst., at the residence of his parents, Warburton-av., at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad depot, 30th-st., on the arrival of the 10:40 train, to convey the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT the "New Jerusalem Church," 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, for reading the works of Emmanuel Swedenborg, and for instruction in the doctrines of the "New Church." The public are cordially invited. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will preach in the MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will preach at the Colgate Mission Sunday-school, East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS MORNING, at 10½. The Committee on Repairs expect to be ready to open the Tabernacle Church for regular worship on Sabbath morning, Oct. 2 next.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY, AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward and upward toward their heavenly homes. Admission free.

ORATORY OF SAINT SACRAMENT, 34th-st. and Broadway.—Services SUNDAY: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 11 A. M., solemn celebration; 8 P. M., evening prayers; preacher, Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY. Preachers during the week, at 8 P. M. daily: Brothers Dr. SWOPE, HOUGHTON, Dr. GOODWIN, of Newark; Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 18, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—Morning, *God in Nature*; evening, *God in His Providence*.

CHURCH OF ASCENSION.—THERE will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are welcome. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Issue with Superstition.*

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPTON Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ Our Foundation.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st.—Services on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; first Sunday in the month at 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—East 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held in the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. TATLOCK, of Stamford, Conn., will deliver an essay on *The Aim of the Sunday-school Teacher, and How it May Best be Attained*. Subject for discussion—*How Can the Catechism Best be Taught in our Sunday-schools?* All are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold the regular monthly meeting in Dr. CROSBY'S Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. B. F. JACOBS, of Chicago; HENRY DENNY, of London S. S. Union, and Rev. F. V. D. GARRETSON, of Italy, will address the meeting. PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the music.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, 4TH-AV., corner 20th-st.—The repairs of this Church being unfinished, services will be held, until further notice, at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All seats free and the public invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand, after extensive repairs, will, (D. V.,) be reopened on SABBATH, with appropriate services. Preaching at 10½ by Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Evening at 7½ by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Old friends of the Church invited. Rev. J. PARKER, Pastor.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by Rev. CHAS. S. NEWHALL, both at 3½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2½ to 4 o'clock. Day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½. Visitors always welcome, though Saturday is not a good day to visit the Mission.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH.—THE NEW Church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st., will be opened with appropriate services, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 A. M. On SUNDAY, Sept. 18, the usual services may be expected in the Church of the Resurrection, Madison-av., corner 47th-st. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will officiate. Service commences at 10½ A. M.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING at Cooper Institute, every SUNDAY EVENING, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Hon. CHARLES C. LEIGH, candidate of the Anti-dram-shop Party for Lieutenant-Governor, will address the meeting. STEPHEN MERRITT, JR., G. W. P., will speak and preside.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. L. DAVIES, 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Gospel Preached to Abraham*, the third of a course now being delivered every SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor. 7½ P. M., Subject—*Decision*.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting in Dr. CROSBY'S Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. H. VINCENT and others will address the meeting.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER (the Pastor) will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK EVANS, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Christian's Life—God's Plan and God's Delight.* At 7½ P. M., Subject—*A Soldier's Faith in the Word of Christ.*

A REUNION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE reopening of the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 18. Former pastors and members especially invited to be present. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special Sabbath-school services at 2 P. M. Love feast at 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. ALBERT D. VAIL will preach on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services resumed SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER CLINton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. DROWNE, has returned with health restored so as to be able to resume his duties. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

AT THE SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., the Pastor, Rev. J. L. DANNER, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SABBATH, Sept. 18, by the Pastor, A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon at 4. Communion, SUNDAY, Sept. 25.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

THE TOWERS MUST FALL.—THE much-abused messenger of Christ will preach the Word of Prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Doom of the Nations.*

REV. DR. KOENIG, OF PESTH, Hungary, will discourse, in the Madison-square Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) SABBATH AFTERNOON, (4 o'clock,) on the *Religious Condition of Hungary and Austria.*

ELDER A. A. PHELPS (LATELY from the Methodists) will preach at the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., (corner Clinton,) SUNDAY, the 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and at No. 128 West 24th-st., at 7½ P. M.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON, FROM Massachusetts, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Children's Lyceum at 2 P. M.

REV. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., OF THE Tabernacle Baptist Church, will preach at the Colgate Mission Sunday-school, East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Mordecai.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, on SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, on SABBATH, (Sept. 18,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. EDWIN BROWN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Avenue D.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st. Services SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., at 10½ in the MORNING and 4 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAYS; the small hall in the morning and the grand hall in the evening. Apply as above.

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, OF HANsom-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will speak at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Invitation is extended to all.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. BOOTH will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PRENTISS.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. C. HARROWER, Pastor.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. H. L. SINGLETON, of Wilmington, N. C.

GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—The afternoon service will be resumed in this Church SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Morning service at 11 A. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PASTORAL Association, of New-York, will meet in the University-place Church MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 12½ P. M. T. M. DAWSON, Clerk.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—This church will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RAISING A GHOST.

True History of the Twenty-seventh-street Goblin.

How and by Whom the Sensation Was Created—The Work of an Unscrupulous Reporter and a Half Dozen Policemen—Full and Reliable Details of the Scheme and Its Operations.

Who of our readers does not remember the famous ghost of Twenty-seventh-street, and the intense excitement created by the publication of its marvelous doings? It is less than ten years ago when the goblin appeared, and for a while the Metropolis was fairly wild with interest. The details of the occurrence are doubtless fresh in the minds of every one who reads these lines, but the secret history of the affair has never been published before today. To tell the story of the fright truthfully and accurately is the design of the writer, and every word that he says may be relied upon implicitly. The narrative is a lengthy one, but it will repay a close perusal, showing as it does how much mischief may be created by an unscrupulous reporter, a half-dozen shirking policemen, and two frightened women.

To begin with: At the time the ghost was raised the block in Twenty-seventh-street, where it was finally located, was one of the most desirable in New-York for residences. It was not at any time a first-class nor aristocratic locality, but it was then quiet and respectable; the houses were comfortable, and were occupied by well-to-do people, the most of whom owned the premises in which they lived. It happened, however, that several houses in the block, from various causes, were put in the market for rent simultaneously, and it also happened, by some unlucky combination of circumstances, that they were all taken by disreputable persons and put to an infamous use. The remaining respectability in the street was greatly troubled by this proximity of disrepute, and anxiously inquired for the means of driving out the pest. Things in this world more often come by chance than elseway, and again it happened that one of these anxious residents met a needy and unscrupulous reporter, who had a quasi connection with the Press, and to whom the trouble was mentioned. He had some experience in disreputable matters, and suggested that the nuisance could be "glimmered" out. The business in the noisome houses, it was said, could never stand the light, and if a policeman were stationed at each door with lantern in hand to flash its light in the face of every comer, it was argued that customers would depart and occupants soon be found to follow the example. The hint was acted upon, and application made to Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, then Superintendent of Police, who readily co-operated by ordering the door of each of the houses to be made what came to be known as a "lantern post." There were eight of these houses, and the eight policemen stationed in front with flashing lanterns, of the style known as "bulls-eye," gave a lively and picturesque tinge to a locality that had before been merely prosaic.

A protracted struggle with vice ensued, with results nobody expected when it was commenced, but which were perfectly natural. But before the end came, the lanterns led to amusement no less than disaster. One of the policemen had the happy faculty of extracting amusement out of the most unpromising matter, and beguiled the weariness of his lonely vigils with unique photography. The visitor to the illicit house, before which he watched, ensconced behind a tree which grew before the entrance, was often dumbfounded, when mounting the steps, to find the glare of the bulls-eye shooting across his shoulder, and dancing fancifully upon the door whither he was tending. Turning around to find the source of this sudden illumination, the visitor invariably faced a glare of light that was almost blinding, and before he could say a word, was greeted by the policeman with the entreaty:

"One moment, Sir, just as you are!"

Perplexed and annoyed, he stood while the officer drew a small card from some mysterious place, and glancing alternately at it and the subject, finally pronounced it an "excellent likeness," and put it in his pocket with an air of supreme satisfaction. Then, for the first time, the victim would find voice to ask what it all meant, and would be answered:

"Oh, nothing! Nothing at all, Sir, merely taking your picture for the Rogues' Gallery!"

Naturally, the first impulse of the subject was to doubt the possibility of taking one's picture by lamp-light: but being assured that the feat was the latest of Paris inventions, which had already been extensively used for Police purposes, and found to answer admirably, he took alarm, and fell to begging the impromptu photographer to spare him, which that obdurate official always refused to do, even remaining proof against the large bribes which were often offered.

But these pranks were merely the threads of comedy, running through a very serious drama. The naturals who had demanded the lamps and the Police Superintendent who had granted them, had not imagined that the light which widely advertised the disrepute of one house would inevitably reflect discredit upon adjoining property. It had been the original scheme not only to drive away the custom of the houses, but as they were mostly owned by the keepers, to so far depreciate their value that they could be bought on reasonable terms, and the nuisance thus be thoroughly extirpated. Into this scheme the Bohemian who had suggested the lamps, having a partner with money and an ulterior end in view, entered with great zest.

Up to this point there had been no limit or thought of the supernatural. On the contrary everybody concerned found the affair intensely realistic. Weeks had glided into months and still the lamps continued to bring the notorious houses into still greater notoriety. Still the beleaguered demi-mode, except two, who early surrendered and vacated, held out against the protracted siege. Although it was undeniable that their property had greatly depreciated it was equally certain that the houses of their honest neighbors had fallen still more in value, and so far from virtue buying out vice, it seemed probable that the contrary result would be reached. The entire block had an exceedingly hand-dog appearance. The reputable men who lived in it skulked home after business hours as if, unconsciously, they had absorbed some of the infamy of the neighborhood, and their wives and daughters scarcely dared stir beyond their own doors, lest they might be mistaken for what they were not. Few strangers were seen in the locality, for only men steeped to the lips in sin cared to have their features brought out in bold relief against the portals of shame. There was over the entire block an air of desertion, and, as it seemed, of vague expectancy. The Bohemian saw his opportunity, and had both the industry and unscrupulousness to seize it. Property was low, but not low enough for his purpose, and must be further depressed.

Just at this time, which was toward the close of 1862, accounts began to appear in a Sunday journal of a ghost which was said to haunt a house in East Twenty-seventh-street. The domicile of the spectre, however, was not pointed out by its street number, nor with sufficient particularity to admit of its identification. Evidently, its annalist was not in its full confidence, or the ghost had stipulated to be spared the horrors of publicity in lion-worshiping New-York, for, although the articles detailing its appearance and deeds with the utmost minuteness continued to appear week after week, there was still the utmost care taken to preserve the secret of its exact whereabouts. It is little credit to the enlightenment pervading a Metropolitan City that these articles pretending to recite conventional marvels as to be seen in some place not precisely stated at last aroused public curiosity. The tremendous power of iteration was never more forcibly illustrated than when this clumsy story of a common-place and unlocated spectre being often enough told, set hundreds of people to walking through the selected street to stare curiously at the houses on either side, and wonder which one had the honor of being haunted. And the average of human credulity was found to have not diminished when scores of these hundreds fanned the popular excitement, and unwittingly played the game of the Bohemian by solemnly averring that they had seen the ghastly spectre, which by this time had adapted itself to the grossest forms of superstition, by assuming the shape of a bloody head, floating just beneath the ceiling, with the usual ghostly attribute of omnipresence.

This ghost excitement which, however, was a mere flicker in comparison with the tremendous blaze it was afterward to become, added to the troubles of the unfortunate residents of the block, who had succeeded in closing two disreputable houses at the cost of the deterioration of their own property at least one-half, and the distinction of mention in the newspapers as a striking proof of the uptown tendency to depravity. So entirely unenviable had the neighborhood become, that the two houses which had been closed could not be rented at any price, but remained empty for several months. At last, when Winter was verging into Spring, a Nassau-street auctioneer was tempted by the low rent to undertake to live in the midst of the very tangible disrepute and the intangible air of the supernatural which surrounded the place. His entrance into the house, and not the efforts of the Bohemian, who had not meantime become vested in fee of any property, real or personal, led to the final location of a ghost, which was to appal the Metropolis.

Late in the afternoon a van arrived with some furniture, consisting, however, only of the carpets, a lounge, and a few chairs. Two ladies of the family also came to superintend matters, and directed the carpets to be placed in one of the rooms, on the parlor floor, and the other articles below stairs in the front basement. They then went over the entire house, taking minute note of everything, with a view to determine the probable amount of cleaning required, and after locking all the doors went away, to return early the next morning, and be ready to receive their remaining household effects. They were early in their arrival the next day, and going in by the main entrance found the door locked as they had left it. Wandering through the upper part of the house, opening windows to let in air and light, nothing unusual struck the eye. Going then into the front basement and opening the blinds, they gazed about them in blank astonishment—the lounge and chairs had been removed! With beating hearts they next went into the rear basement, which was the kitchen, and their breath was almost stopped by reason of what they saw. There were the lounge and chairs in a semi-circle around the range, the latter almost red-hot with glowing anthracite, yet they were sure there was not a coal on the premises; the gas was burning at full head from the centre pendant, and they were certain that there was no meter in the house. They gazed around them but could see no sign of violent entrance or exit. They nerved themselves for the task and carefully examined all the windows and doors—all were fast as they had left them on the previous evening. It was evident that no human being had been in the house over night, yet a heavy lounge and a number of chairs had been removed from one room to another, a great fire had been made out of nothing and gas had been lighted in pipes that had no connection with the main. They looked, wondered, finally one said "the ghost!" both shivered and scampered upstairs, through the hall and out upon the stoop without a halt. In the street they saw a policeman, and wildly beckoned to him. He came up, and both in one breath told of the marvel they had seen, expressed their conviction that the house was the haunted dwelling, and, declaring they wouldn't sleep in it for all the world, demanded that he find them a van for the instant removal of their effects from the place. The policeman turned white as the snow in the street, but, nevertheless, expostulated with them, and was particularly incredulous as to the ghost. But they bade him see for himself, and fortified by his presence they tremblingly returned to the basement where they minutely explained how things had been, and there were the changes to show for themselves. The policeman was silenced, he could not fall back on the ordinary explanation under such circumstances of the cat or the wind, he was not prepared to prove that human agencies had been at work, and was therefore compelled to admit the supernatural. He called a van and assisted to put the movables into it, which being done, the ladies dropped the keys at his feet, saying they wouldn't set foot in that house again, nor touch anything belonging to it, "no, not for the whole world," and hurried away without locking it up. The policeman performed that duty, and with a singular expression of trouble and anxiety intermixed with a sense of the ludicrous upon his face, attempted to drive away the throngs of the curious which had begun to gather about the house.

He speedily found that he had assumed an impossible task. The news that the ghostly house had been found spread with incredible rapidity, and thousands were soon thronging the streets, making it impassable for either pedestrians or vehicles, and every one of them had some entirely new and strictly original account of the marvels of the night to relate, until those occurrences, strange enough in themselves, were so multiplied and magnified that they became indubitably ghastly.

It is not worth while, after this lapse of time, to recall the thousand and one tales that were told of the house, and it is sufficient to the purpose to state general facts, showing the astonishing prevalence of superstition in a civilized centre. The Police records of New-York prove how wide-spread and intense was the excitement caused by that deserted house, and how implicit was the belief, amounting to unquestioning faith, in its occupancy by a spectre. Day after day the credulous crowds packed the street, and finally it was necessary to keep a platoon of Police constantly on the ground to keep the throngs in order, and preserve the haunted house from outrage. It was many days before the excitement disappeared and when it did, the disreputable houses, which were the remote causes of the uproar, were found to have survived the storm. Not only that, but they came out victorious in the long-contested fight, and in a few months monopolized the entire block, which yet remains a haunt of gilded shame. An explanation of the event which concentrated an aroused attention upon a particular house, and thus gave the Twenty-seventh-street ghost, which had been created for speculative purposes, a local habitation, is now, for the first time, to be given the public. The sight that greeted the ladies on that wintry morning, to frighten them from the house and set the whole town agape, it must be confessed, seemed sufficiently inexplicable. Nobody attempted a solution of the mystery, and, to tell the whole truth, nobody seemed to greatly desire it. Yet it was capable of explanation—so simple that it is wonderful that no iconoclastic Gradgrind dumfounded the credulous multitude by dragging it out.

The fact that six policemen yet remained with lamps at the entrances to the disreputable houses must be now remembered. Any policeman will admit that a stationary post is the most irksome of all duty, and these men with the lamps found their positions most trying after midnight, when the streets became deserted, and they had nothing to do but whistle cat-calls at each other and transform themselves into jumping-jacks to keep their blood from chilling. It is not surprising, therefore, that they sought for an escape from their hardships, and still less astonishing that, having commenced the search, they found it. The empty house had a sidewalk coal-hole, the cover of which they found had been left unfastened, and the shute was sufficiently large to admit of easy entrance to the cellar, from whence progress over the entire house was unobstructed. The policemen were not slow to take advantage of this discovery. Every night about 12 o'clock it was their habit to enter the house by the coal-hole, and the nights being extremely cold, to add larceny to trespass by helping themselves to fuel from the street-bin of a neighboring grocer, which they conveyed into the house by the same way as themselves. By some unaccountable neglect the gas-metre had been left, and being thus provided without cost with the three first essentials of shelter, fire and light, they were as jolly a lot of watchers as ever shirked duty. Taking into their confidence the two policemen who included the block in their beat, and being always careful to leave one of their number on guard outside to give warning of the approach of the roundsmen or sergeants, they made themselves comfortable during half the night without suspicion or detection. When leaving they were not reduced to the ignominy of a descent to the cellar, as the basement windows and blinds closed with springs, and being shut by a person on the outside, were securely fastened and showed no signs of having been molested.

It so happened that none of the policemen saw the load of furniture placed in the house nor were aware that the place had been rented. At midnight, therefore, the one whose turn it was entered the house with the purloined coal, made an unusually large fire, and lit the gas. It was their habit to keep the door between the front and back rooms closed, to prevent the light from reaching the street; but on this occasion it happened that the man opened the door and looked in. He saw the lounge and chairs, and, without stopping to consider how they got there, he only thought they would make an excellent substitute for the floor, which had hitherto been used as a bed. To think was to act; and he removed the articles to the back room, arranging them around the fire as couches for his comrades, who were soon to come in. He had just completed this task when he was startled by a noise overhead in the hall. Then for the first time it flashed upon him that there was a family in the house. He could not afford to be found there, and so leaving things just as they were, he crept stealthily but swiftly out through the window, which fastened itself behind him, and warned his companions that the game was up.

This was how the famous Twenty-seventh-street ghost became possessed of its residence. None of the policemen dared say a word in explanation of the mystery which is now for the first time revealed. Even now it is not possible to fully explain every detail, as even to this day policemen wonder what made the noise in the hall which startled the pioneer of the last night. That must have been the cat.

The Farragut Obsequies.

The following letter was received by the Mayor yesterday:

DELMONICO'S, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1870.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The undersigned respectfully state that they have been appointed a committee to make arrangements upon the part of the New-York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, for the transfer of the remains of their late commander, Admiral FARRAGUT, to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Since the initiatory steps were taken by the Commandery, with the consent of the family of the illustrious deceased, we learn that the City of New-York, with a public spirit worthy of the great Metropolis, has proposed to take charge of the funeral observances, and that it is the desire of Mrs. FARRAGUT to accept the proper and patriotic proposition made by the City. The Committee desire to offer to the City authorities the zealous co-operation of the Commandery in all steps that may be deemed appropriate in honor of the distinguished dead, and to state that the Commandery proposes to attend the funeral services in a body, and also to send a committee of the comrades of the great Admiral to accompany his remains from Portsmouth. Very respectfully,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN, ALEX. S. WEBB,
J. H. VAN ALEN, M. T. McMAHON,
HORATIO C. KING, J. S. CUNNINGHAM,
W. W. AVERILL, WM. B. FRANKLIN,
D. B. HARMONY, H. C. LOCKWOOD,
ALEX. SHALER.

Yesterday the Board of Assistant Aldermen met, and appointed Messrs. LITTLEFIELD, ODELL, ROBINSON, DURNIN and O'BRIEN a Committee to act with the Committee of the other Board in making arrangements for the Farragut obsequies.

The Mayor, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, stating that the vessel detailed to carry the remains of Admiral FARRAGUT from Portsmouth is the *Guerriere*, not the *Courier*.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112⅝	100 Mariposa Pf.......10⅛
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62,n..112⅝	100 Pac. Mail.........43⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small..........111⅝	400 do..........43⅜
1,000 do..........111⅝	1,000 do..........43⅜
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..110⅝	500 do.........b30 43⅜
11,000 do..........110⅝	600 do..........43⅜
1,000 do....small..110⅝	100 do.........s60 43½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n...60½	100 do.........b. c. 43⅜
32,000 do..........60	700 do..........43
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n...29½	100 do..........42⅞
5,000 do..........29½	100 Am. M. U. Ex....41¾
5,000 do..........29½	150 do..........42
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.......90¾	100 do.........b. c. 42¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss..........90¾	300 U. S. Ex..........39
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. bds..........99½	50 do..........38¾
5,000 Pac.R. 7s Gu. by St. of M.........96	200 W. F. Ex..........42¼
6,000 Cen. P., G'd bds. 89⅝	300 N. Y. C. & H. R....93⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 1st......81½	263 do.........b. c. 93⅛
5,000 do..........81½	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. ctfs..........88⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, in...73¾	30,000 do.........b. c. 88⅝
10,000 do..........73¾	100 Erie R. Pf..........48
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, Land Grant bds.......73	100 Reading R..........97
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d..93	400 L. S. & M. S. R....93⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st....93	100 Chi. & N. W. R....82⅞
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..96	5 Panama R..........81
4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, c..105	5 do..........81½
4,000 C. & R.I. & P. 7s 97⅝	100 N. J. C. R..........106⅝
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 83½	36 do..........107
2,000 Jeff. 1st..........91	50 C., C., C. & Ind....79⅝
1,000 C. P. & A. 7s, n..93	300 Chi. & R. I..........116⅜
30 Mer. Ex. Bk........100	200 do.........b3.116½
28 Bk. of Com..........123	100 Mil. & St. P.......63⅝
30 Cen. Na. Bk..........105	50 do.........b. c. 64⅛
5 Del. & Hud.C.Co..123	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...81⅝
200 West. U. Tel....s60 34⅜	300 T., Wab. & W......53⅜
100 Quick. Pf..........9	100 Del., L. & W. R....104⅝
	240 do..........105
	14 do..........104⅞
	100 C., C. & I. C. R....17⅛
	100 N. Mo. R..........20

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113¾	2,000 Ala. St. 8s.......101
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..111⅛	5,000 Union Pac.R.1st 81
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅛	5,000 Cen.P.R.GoldBs 89⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..111⅛	10,000 C., C. & I. R. 1st 82¼
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..112	40 Ocean Bank..........80
5,000 U.S.5-20R., '65,N.110⅝	100 Mariposa Pf.........10⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20C., '65,N.110⅝	100 Pac. M. S. Co.......43⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20C., '67..c.110⅝	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.S....3
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅝	200 Am. Mer. U. Ex.....42¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	200 N.Y.Cen.&H.R.R. 93⅛
5,000 do..........106⅜	1000 N.Y.C.&H.R.Cfs. 89
1,450 do....Small.106⅜	10000 do.........b. c. 88⅜
500 do..........100	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf....87⅞
3,400 Tenn.St.6s,x.c...61½	100 do.........b30 88
8,000 do..........62½	200 Chi. & R. I..........116⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, N...29	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.s3 81⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s..........90¾	155 Del., Lack. & W....105

SATURDAY, Sept. 17—P.M.

The sales of Gold varied scarcely ⅛ ₽ cent. from 114 ₽ cent. as against 114⅛ at the close of business on Friday night. The Treasury Office in this City took in $3,330,730 during the week for Gold Customs; paid out $370,421 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday last at 114.14 ₽ cent. The Shipments of the week are $810,465, of which $112,300 in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Gold and Silver bars and foreign Coin. The Banks lose $2,201,158 on their Gold averages; gain $960,337 in Greenbacks, and reduce their Loans $3,338,021. The general line of Deposits is down $3,372,514 from last Monday. The gain in Greenbacks is deemed rather a favorable sign, although moderate in amount. The Gold in Bank is drawn down by the heavy Customs payments into the Treasury.

The business of the day at the Stock Exchange was to a fair amount in the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks. The speculation was, perhaps, less buoyant in the latter than on Friday, but the quotations closed up firm. The State Bonds were steady, and in the Railway Mortgages there was a good inquiry for the old Western first and second mortgages, and for the Central Pacific 6 ₽ cent. Gold Bonds. At the close of the day the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The demand for Money was readily supplied at 5@6 ₽ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. Exchange on London, 109¼@109⅝ ₽ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114¼	114
Bills on London 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	*93⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	*88⅝	88⅝
Reading Railroad	97¼	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	116¼
North-western Common	83	82½
North-western Preferred	86⅝	87⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43⅜	43
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81⅛
St. Paul Common	63⅝	63⅜
Lake Shore	93⅝	92½
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34⅜
New-Jersey Central	106⅝	106¼
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	53⅜

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

Gold receipts	$606,324 50
Gold payments	4,754,281 67
Gold balance	80,647,668 44
Currency receipts	344,669 19
Currency payments	1,415,160 75
Currency balance	9,053,087 48
Customs	336,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	4,686,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881.....113¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....110¾
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881.....113¾	5-20 coup., 1867..........110¾
5-20 reg., 1862..........111⅛	5-20 coup., 1868..........110¾
5-20 coup., 1862..........112⅝	10-40 registered..........106⅜
5-20 coup., 1864..........111⅝	10-40 coupon..........106⅜
5-20 coup., 1865..........111⅝	6s currency..........111⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 61½	Alabama 8s..........100
Tennessee 6s, new.....60	Ohio 6 ₽ ct., '81.....100
Virginia 6s, ex coup...65	Ohio 6 ₽ ct., '86.....104
Virginia 6s, new.......65	Kentucky 6s..........99
Virginia 6s, reg., old...58	Ill. Canal, '70.......100
N. Carolina 6s, old.....51	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....100
N. Car., Fund. Act, '66 40	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100
N. Car., Fund. Act, '68 34	Ill. War Loan.........100
N. Carolina, new.......29¾	Indiana 5 ₽ ct........100
N. Car., Special Tax...22	Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '73..100
South Carolina 6s......80	Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '78..100
S. Carolina, new.......68½	Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '83..100
S. Car., April and Oct. 71½	Michigan 7 ₽ ct., '78..100
Missouri 6s............90¾	Mich. 7 ₽ ct., War L..100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. iss...90¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..107¾
Louisiana 6s...........71	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n..107
Louisiana, new.........66	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
Louisiana 8s, Levee....75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
Louisiana 8s, Levee....86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
Louisiana 7s, Peniten...75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
California 7s..........112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Connecticut 6s.........100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Rhode Island 6s........100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Alabama 5s.............66	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....90	Tol. & W. 1st ex.......91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....87	Tol. & W. 2d..........87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....100	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.....76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con., '76.100	Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F. 81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...100	Gt. West. 1st, '88......102
Erie 1st M., ex........90	Gt. West. 1st, '88......88
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....92½	Gt. West. 2d, '93.......83½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....85	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 83
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....83½	Gal. & Chi. ex.........95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....79	Gal. & Chi. 2d.........97½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77. 90	Chi., R. I. & Pac......97½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.102	Morris & Essex 1st....101½
Harlem 1st............102	Morris & Essex 2d.....98
Alb'y & Sus. 1st Bds.100	N. J. Cen. New Bds..100½
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 97
Chi., B.& Q.8 ₽ ct.1st.110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 94½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d...94½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......95
M. S. & N.I.S. F.7 ₽c. 99½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....76
Cen. Pac. Bonds.......89½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......102
Union Pac. 1st Bds....81	Chi. & Alton 1st.......102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '70...110	Chi. & Alton Inc.......98½
Alton & T. H. 1st......97	Ohio & Miss. 1st.......99
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf......82	Ohio & Miss. Con......88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....75	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....95	St. L. & I. M. Bds....85½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bd..92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....105
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93
Consol'd 7 ₽ ct. conv. 90	Mil. & St. P. 1st......94
Han. & St. Jos. L. G..105	Mil. & St. P. 2d.......87
Han. & St. Jos. conv.104	Col., C. & Ind. 1st....82
Lack. & West. Bds....95	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.....80
Del., L. & W. 1st......100½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......99
Del., L. & W. 2d.......98	Bos., H. & E. Guar....28

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138	St. Nicholas..........115
Manhattan..........145½	Importers' & Traders'.153
Merchants'..........117	Park..........169
Mechanics'..........138	Central National.....105
Union..........128	Fourth National.....105½
America..........145	Ninth National.....110
City..........210	Tenth National.....128
Phenix..........103½	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.101
Tradesmen's..........151	Del. & Hud. Canal.....122½
Mechanics' & Traders'.130	Maryland Coal Co.....26
National..........118	American Coal.....35
Merchants' Exchange 100	Canton Co., Balt.....62½
Seventh Ward..........110	Consol. Coal of Md.....25
Commerce..........123	Cum. Coal & Iron.....30
Broadway..........250	West. Union Tel.....34½
Ocean..........80	Quicksilver Mining.....5¾
Mercantile..........125	Mariposa Mining.....5
American Exchange.113	Mariposa Preferred.....10
Chatham..........170	Adams Express.....65½
Irving..........130	Wells-Fargo Express 40½
Citizens'..........130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
People's..........140	American Express.....42½
Grocers'..........110	United States Ex.....38½
Market..........120	Merchants' Union Ex. 13½
Nassau..........109	Pacific Mail.....43⅛
Continental..........94	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	101⅝
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	114⅝	114⅞
Pennsylvania Central	59½	59⅝
Reading	97	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37⅝	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	43⅞	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	89¼	89⅞

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 17, 1870:

Sept. 14—Steam-ship Manhattan, Liverpool—Foreign Gold	$23,000
Foreign Silver	27,000
Sept. 14—Steam-ship Russia, Liverpool—Foreign Silver	35,235
Gold Bars	52,950
American Gold	28,200
Sept. 15—Steam-ship Siberia, Liverpool—American Gold	60,000
Gold Bars	26,000
Sept. 15—Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish Gold	11,035
Sept. 15—Steam-ship Tybee, Porto Plata—American Silver	8,170
Sept. 17—Steam-ship Italy, Liverpool—American Gold	20,000
Gold Bars	30,000
Sept. 15—Steam-ship Pennsylvania, London—Foreign Silver	47,890
Sept. 17—Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince—American Silver	5,000
Sept. 17—Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Foreign Silver	2,300
British Gold	19,777
Silver Bars	184,965
Gold Bars	188,238
Total	$810,465

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$906,040	$811,854
Chicago and Alton	501,049	498,231
Chicago and North-western	1,348,213	1,087,973
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	556,100	480,928
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis	319,012	330,611
Cleveland and Pittsburg	209,458	234,446
Des Moines Valley	83,271	63,042
Illinois Central	961,367	841,363
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette	177,705	180,780
Marietta and Cincinnati	118,407	129,286
Milwaukee and St. Paul	681,028	625,547
North Missouri	220,099	155,586
Ohio and Mississippi	300,971	275,220
Pacific of Missouri	342,194	262,515
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	122,000	60,907
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	167,305	165,682
Toledo, Wabash and Western	466,421	450,246
Total	$7,228,638	$6,326,340

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1.

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$5,309,205	$3,476,808
Chicago and Alton	3,026,386	2,964,987
Chicago and Northwestern	7,906,827	8,692,146
Chicago and Rock Island	3,697,365	3,768,588
Clev., Colum., Cinn. and Indianap.	2,012,864	1,968,805
Illinois Central	5,521,515	5,416,908
Marietta and Cincinnati	846,941	876,832
Milwaukee and St. Paul	4,352,024	4,086,138
North Missouri	1,811,275	1,105,246
Ohio and Mississippi	1,947,466	1,741,775
Pacific of Missouri	2,186,890	1,934,510
Toledo, Wabash and Western	3,001,253	2,601,587
Total	$41,310,491	$38,681,807

—*Financial Chronicle.*

Earnings of Pacific Railroad of Missouri from

Jan. 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1869	$1,929,480
Jan. 1, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1870	2,304,709
Increase eight months	$375,229

The earnings are about $12,000 per mile, and are in excess of those of most Western roads.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway second week of September, 1870:

1870	$170,297
1869	133,204
Increase	$36,093

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 16, 1870, was $3,133,561.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertable Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the small remaining balance of the loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.
These bonds return about double the rate of interest which U. S. 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

We invite particular attention to the additions made to our assortment of DRESS GOODS during the past week.

WOOL SERGES,

in all colors, at 25c.

The best Dress for the money ever retailed in New-York, and of which we have the exclusive sale.

ENGLISH POPLINS, 37½ CENTS to 50 CENTS.

DOUBLE WIDTH, ALL WOOL, EMPRESS CLOTHS.

ALL COLORS 50 CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO SILK AND WOOL REPS, EPANGLINES, &c., &c.

In all of which we ask a comparison, as regards quality and price, from purchasers.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

Silks, Shawls, &c.

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS $1 25 TO $1 50.
VERY HANDSOME GOODS, $1 75 TO $2 25.
ALL THE SUPERIOR MAKES, $2 50 TO $3 25.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
LYONS MANTILLA VELVET,
purchased before the advance and sold actually LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRESENT GOLD PRICES.
We have also received from the peremptory auction sales of the past week,
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
of every description, in which we offer great bargains.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.
One door from Bleecker-st.

N. B.—A large assortment of SUITS, ready made and to order; DRESSES and CLOAKS made and trimmed equal in taste and finish to any in New-York.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
will offer on MONDAY the most DECIDED INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
Also, WHITE GOODS of every description, Linens, damasks, napkins, table-cloths, flannels, blankets, and domestic goods of every kind.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
A NEW INVOICE OF
INDIA SHAWLS.
STRIPED, PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORING,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ROMAN STRIPED FALL SHAWLS.
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK PLUSH, ASTRAKHAN AND CLOTH.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' FALL AND WINTER SUITS IN NEW PATTERNS AND TEXTURES, JUST IMPORTED.
A CHOICE LINE OF PARIS-MADE RECEPTION AND WALKING DRESSES, THE LATEST DESIGNS, AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC-MADE SUITS AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE BONNETS AND HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FALL STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING AT
THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
100 DOZEN LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. EACH AND UPWARD.
50 DOZEN LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, $1 75 EACH AND UPWARD.
CHILDREN'S CHEMISES 35c., 40c. AND 50c. EACH.
NIGHT ROBES AT $1 25 AND $1 50.
SKIRTS, 75c. EACH.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
FRESH NOVELTIES, JUST RECEIVED, IN FALL DRESS GOODS.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES, AT $1 75.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS TO MATCH.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
IRISH POPLINS,
IN NEW SHADES AND ALL QUALITIES.
6-4 SERGES FOR LADIES' COSTUMES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH MERINOES,
FROM 75 CTS. UPWARD.
EMPRESS CLOTH IN ALL COLORS,
FROM 50 CTS. UPWARD.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF SATIN DE CHENES,
FROM 75 CTS. UPWARD.
MOURNING GOODS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS.
BLACK SILK VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
BRITISH MIXED DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM 25 CTS.
SEVERAL CASES OF FRENCH CHINTZ CALICOES,
(Fall styles,) at 20 CTS.
SEVERAL CASES OF ENGLISH CHINTZ CALICOES,
(Fall styles,) at 15 CTS.
A FINE STOCK OF TYCOON REPS, OF WHICH WE MAKE A SPECIALTY, AMERICAN DELAINES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS,
FROM 7 CTS. UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
FOR THE CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE.
ALSO,
LADIES' SHAWL COSTUMES,
IN MANY DESIGNS NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WOULD CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF HOTEL AND HOUSE KEEPERS ABOUT REFURNISHING FOR THE WINTER,
TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER, AT GOLD PRICES.
8-4 SCOTCH, GERMAN, IRISH AND BARNSLEY DAMASKS,
FROM 75 CENTS TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
A LARGE LOT OF
DAMASK CLOTHS, WITH NAPKINS,
THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED,
AT GOLD COST.
10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING AT 90c.
5-8 NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
DOMESTIC GOODS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT PACKAGE PRICES.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
IN ALL THE LEADING MAKES, FROM $3 50 UPWARD.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FROM $2 50.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
GOLDEN GATE AND CALIFORNIA PRIZE BLANKETS,
MUCH UNDER FORMER PRICES.
CRIB QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN AND PLAID OPERA FLANNELS,
IN SHADES AND PATTERNS ENTIRELY NEW.
OUR STOCK OF FLANNELS COMPRISES ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES IN THE MARKET,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF NEW SILKS, THE LARGEST THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED, TO WHICH THEY INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, $1 PER YARD.
COLORED RAYE GROS GRAINS, $1 PER YARD.
EXTRA HEAVY RAYE GROS GRAINS, FOR SUITS, $1 25 PER YARD.
A VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEW CANNELE STRIPES FOR YOUNG LADIES, $1 50 PER YARD.
3 CASES GRISALE STRIPES, EXCELLENT QUALITIES, $1 25 PER YARD.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN RICH WIDE FANCY SILKS, ONLY $3 PER YARD, FORMERLY $4 AND $5 PER YARD.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF VERY RICH GROUND POMPADOUR BROCADES. Also, HAND-EMBROIDERED SILKS, VERY BEAUTIFUL.
500 PIECES OF PLAIN AND COLORED SILKS, COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, FROM $2 50 PER YARD.
SEVERAL CASES OF THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN BLACK SILKS, AT $2 PER YARD, GUARANTEED TO WASH AND WEAR WELL.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS, OF BONNET'S & PONSON'S MANUFACTURE.
ALSO, THE A. T. S. & CO. FAMILY SILK, FROM $2 AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
FIVE-FRAME
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
$1 75 PER YARD.
DO., DO., CONFINED STYLES,
$2 PER YARD.
VERY BEST QUALITY
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
$1 20 PER YARD.
FRENCH MOQUETTES
AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 AND $4 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS,
BEST QUALITY, $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS,
CHOICE DESIGNS, $2 50 PER YARD.
AND THEY ARE RECEIVING BY EACH AND EVERY STEAMER NOVELTIES AS THEY APPEAR.
SUPERFINE
INGRAINS, 3-PLYS.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
A LARGE LINE OF
ARMURE ALPACAS AT 12½c. PER YARD;
PACKAGE PRICE, 20c.
HIGH-COLORED PLAID POPLINS, HEAVY AND FINE,
ONLY 25c. PER YARD.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
PLAIN AND FANCY ALPACAS, EPINGLINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
AT 50c. PER YARD; VALUE 75c.
THE ABOVE, WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ATTRACTIVE DRESS GOODS, WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE CENTRE SECTION ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE.
SATISFIED THAT SIMILAR QUALITIES AND STYLES OF GOODS CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE AT PRICES SO ATTRACTIVE, THEY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
TWO CASES VERY BEST QUALITY, SELECT COLORS,
REAL IRISH POPLINS,
AT $2 PER YARD.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN DO., $1 50 PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $2.
ALSO,
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES, ARMURE CLOTHS,
EXTRA FINE MERINOS, CACHEMIRES, LADIES' CLOTHS, BRILLANTINES, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A LARGE LINE OF
EMBROIDERED FLANNELS AT 90c. PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $1 25.
EXTRA RICH FLANNELS AT $1 10 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $1 60.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 19, a full line of Goods, at retail, in the following Departments:
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND SATINS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES OF THE SEASON.
LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS.
COLORED AND BLACK BONNET AND TRIMING VELVETS.
COLORED AND BLACK RIBBON VELVETS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
BROCHE AND FANCY SHAWLS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
The attention of STRANGERS and our CUSTOMERS is called to the above IMPORTATION, comprising all the "NOVELTIES" produced this season, and forming the finest selection yet offered, and at the most
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
Are now opening their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF AUBUSSON,
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN.
600 PIECES ENGLISH TAPESTRY AT $1 20 PER YARD.
And have in STOCK, and are daily receiving from the MILLS, large lines of the various descriptions of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
to all of which they invite the attention of purchasers, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES

AT CANTRELL'S, NO. 241 4TH-AV.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.
BLACK FALL FABRICS FROM AUCTION.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
PRICES GUARANTEED.
BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, TAMISE CLOTH, HENRIETTA CLOTH, DELHI POPLINS, EMPRESS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, SILKS, ALPACAS in all the most desirable brands; PARIS MOURNING and IMPERIAL BRILLIANTE CLOTH, new materials; SECOND MOURNING POPLINS, SHAWLS, VAILS, CRAPES, &c.
Particular attention is called to our Silks at $2 and $2 50 per yard.
Suits and Bonnets ready made.
Mourning orders executed in a few hours.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Grandest display of Trimmed Patterns ever viewed. Thousands of ladies cheerfully attest the above since opening day. Patterns cut to measure and warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done plainly, and sure to please. We claim to be in the very eye of fashion.
A NEW OVERSKIRT.
We design and import.

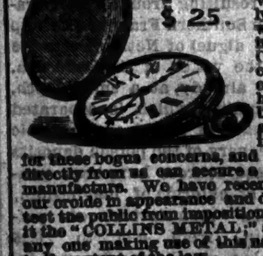
MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 55 East 10th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Fall season, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.—FOR SALE at a great bargain, a real, fine, double camel's hair shawl. At rear office, second story, 77 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
MME. FERRERO,
No. 6 Lafayette-place,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, the new and leading styles of Fall and Winter Millinery.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10 $15 $20 $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our oroide in appearance and durability, and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL;" and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jeweled Patent Levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting-cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

["The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York Times.]

["One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's Democrat.]

To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 30 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

FURNITURE.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (VERY desirable) of a moderate-sized house for sale at one-half its value. Apply immediately for particulars at No. 37 Mercer-st., back office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

MR. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN WILL be ready to resume his lessons on the piano-forte by MONDAY, Sept. 19. All communications addressed to Jordens & Martens' music-store, No. 583 Broadway, New-York, will meet with prompt attention.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (8th 4th-av.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION OF THE CELEBRATED CALEDONIA SPRINGS PROPERTY.
Messrs. JOHN LEEMING & CO., of Montreal, intend offering at auction on the 28th of SEPTEMBER inst., the valuable Mineral Springs, the ruins of the hotel, recently destroyed by fire, (all built of stone;) about 800 acres of land in the neighborhood, (much of it in building lots;) steam-engine, boiler, &c.; the furniture of the hotel, and the large adjoining building, not touched by the fire, and which, with little alteration, can be made an excellent temporary or permanent hotel; also a wharf lot and dwelling, known as "Hartwick Wharf," situate on the Ottawa River, near L'Original.
For particulars apply for circular to JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE SPECIAL attention of capitalists to the property on 17th and 18th sts., near 5th-av., which is to be sold by auction by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., by order of the Supreme Court. This property is unquestionably some of the most valuable on the island; it runs through from street to street, and has a frontage on each of 27 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Sales-room No. 60 Liberty-st.

AT NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 19th inst., as above, all the furniture of said house, rose-wood piano, by Chickering; Mirrors, elegant carpets, &c., as follows: Elegant rose-wood parlor suites in green and gold satin damask; rose-wood and black walnut etageres, card and centre table, encoigneurs, French plate mirrors and cornices, lace and damask curtains, elegant French clocks and bronzes, flower stands, velvet and Brussels carpets, as good as new; black walnut and rose-wood bedroom suites, armoir-a-glace, lounges, fauteuils, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, black walnut buffet, two fine walnut extension tables, a large quantity of French china and glassware, dining-chairs, hall-stand and chairs, velvet stair carpets and rods, library furniture, oil-cloths, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.
Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Beginners can attend the whole season for $25.
Twenty lesson tickets, (can be used at any time,) $12.
Former pupils can attend the whole season for $12.
Afternoon Classes for Ladies, Misses, and Masters, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen's Evening Classes, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 8 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.
The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.
Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker, good fitter, engagements by the day or week; first-class references; terms moderate. Andress J. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call for two days at No. 222 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at MRS. MYERS', No. 300 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a sober, industrious and thoroughly-experienced married man; first-class recommendations from present employer and others. Can be seen on Monday at No. 146 Avenue D, corner 10th-st., or address COACHMAN, same place, any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; unexceptionable references from his present employer. Call at No. 345 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and useful man; has the very best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address, Monday and Tuesday, at No. 155 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands French and American pastry; good City reference. Inquire at No. 1,287 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A DAILY EVENING PAper, in a city in the interior of this State, a first-class local editor and a thoroughly competent reporter; to men of ability a liberal compensation, with an opportunity for the future. Address, giving real name, salary required, and previous connection with journalism, VINCENT, Box No. 147 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, AND competent to manage a country store; married man preferred. Address the undersigned, and give particulars, M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three-fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, Justice, in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, Wainscoting, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $35 to $1,000. Rich designs, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,209 Broadway. Branch ware-rooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $14 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO. No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 149 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 88 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series to the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the Tribune of Monday.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING

10 PER CENT.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling stock, lands, property of every description, and franchises, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 25 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 14, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 13th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 13th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. E. GRIGGS, President.

No. 32 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

BARNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

C. E. GRIGGS, President.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TWO DIAMOND STUDS, crown spiral setting, wrapped up in brown tissue paper. The above reward will be paid upon return to this office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 22. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 133 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School
For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 233, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 85 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

TWO YOUNG CHILDREN MAY BE provided with board, parental care and instruction in a minister's family, living in a beautiful and healthful village. Address Mrs. JAMES C. BEECHER, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y. Reference, Rev. H. W. Beecher.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above. Miss Manning will be at No. 115 East 14th-st. until Sept. 19.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 910 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS RETURNED from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 38 Union-square.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 12. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 260 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 68 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 45th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 34 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,132 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 15.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.

Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,235 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 271 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A SCHOOL THAT IS A SCHOOL.
BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park.
UNRIVALED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BOARDERS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 24th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 36 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 5.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 136 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 329 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 104 West 46th-st.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 50 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING RETURNED from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Circulars. G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SEETHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 12 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 80 Washington-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

D. A. CALLIJEN, NO. 237 WEST 38th-st., will reopen his day school for young gentlemen on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 22 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 46th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 33d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 820 Broadway.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys only, at Orange, N. J.—Commences its twenty-fourth academical year Sept. 12. A thorough wide-awake school. Boys prepared for business or college. True home comforts, constant attention of Principal. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 159 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Broadway corner 30th-st. Reopens Sept. 26.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of Harvard will take private pupils. Address J. W. H., No. 23 Stuyvesant-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, N. Y.
INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH,
AT
SIX PER CENT. per annum; compounded January and July.

A limited number of SPECIAL ACCOUNTS will be opened, and interest allowed on the daily balances. Checks paid at sight without the pass book, in this department only.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday's and Wednesday's from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January.
Bank open from 10 to 2 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:45 A. M. 6:55 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 6 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.
JAS. FISK, JR., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 186 South-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 24th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 2, and foot of 27th-st. at 2½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER TO 1ST May, a first-class, moderate-sized house, well furnished; situation between 4th and 6th avs. and 23d and 35th sts. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 323 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE and waiting-room, unfurnished, with or without board for self, wife, three children and servant; location west of Madison, east of 6th-av., and above 28th-st. Address L., Box No. 124 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED parlor floor, with bath-room, and dressing-room connecting; unexceptionable private table and attendance; private stable adjoining. None need apply unless prepared to pay a fair equivalent for first-class accommodations. No. 20 West 22d-st.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.—TO RENT, THE second floor, consisting of parlor, dining and two bedrooms, bath-room, &c., elegantly furnished; private table only. None but those willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need apply.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a furnished room without board in the house of a small private American family; references exchanged. No. 56 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE well-furnished bedrooms on second floor, with bedroom on third, with private parlor, to a family willing to pay a fair price for first-class board, on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or families; house and table first-class; family small.

NO. 19 5TH-AV., THIRD DOOR ABOVE Brevoort House—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board, en suite or singly. Best of reference required.

SIXTEENTH-STREET, 192, EAST corner, Irving-place, opposite Westminster Hotel, handsomely-furnished front rooms, with board, or without; small family; very desirable.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH-ST.—PARLORS ON second and third floors, with board; private table; single rooms for gentlemen on fourth floor; references exchanged.

TO LET—FRONT AND BACK SECOND-story rooms, adjoining bath-room, with board; family strictly private; west side. Address SIGMA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—ROOMS SEParate or together, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, without board.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ELEgantly furnished, to let with private table; also two or three single rooms, at No. 23 West 16th-st.

NO. 119 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Handsomely and newly furnished rooms to let, (en suite or single.)

NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, 8 EAST 10th-st.—Furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only; reference required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, handsome rooms, singly or in suites. No. 150 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FINELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply at KILDUFF'S, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE, 351.—ONE SUITE OF rooms, with private table; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. Frenchman cook.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—SUITES OF rooms, without board, for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

A HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED room to let to a gentleman, without board, at No. 246 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; private family. No. 242 West 35th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TAble, on second floor; four to five rooms, parlor and bath-room required; a Christian family preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,084, stating number of rooms, conveniences and price.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED—IN a private family, by a first-class French teacher, in exchange of tuition in French and the highest branches. Address P. L. No. 218 2d-av.

WANTED—BY FOUR ADULTS, CONNECTing rooms in a private house; will pay $30 a month; best reference; no cooking. Address D., No. 131 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$27,000 FOR A BEAUTIFUL three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, expensively furnished throughout; East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 292 Broadway.

$18,000—THE MOST COMPLETE new four-story brown-stone house in New-York for the money; is between 5th and 6th avs. in 50th-st.; perpetual lease.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

$27,000.—HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone; 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 21x55.100.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE AND SEVENTY Lots, fronting on the Grand Boulevard and Hudson River, commanding the finest view on the Island, will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for improved property. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, fully furnished, on 49th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; only $50,000.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with extension; complete order; Murray Hill, near 5th-av. (For sale at a bargain,) with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class brown-stone house, four-story high-stoop, (for sale, very cheap.) Do., on 37th-st., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$45,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x55x100. This is a bargain.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone house and lot, No. 21 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; medium sized; cheap. Inquire on the premises. GEO. W. FANNING.

FOR SALE.—$12,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO brown-stone houses, size 20x42, three stories, basement and cellar, with all improvements; location Nos. 192 and 194 Greene-av., near the corner of Cambridge-place. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to P. WILLIAMS, No. 152 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; location very desirable in all respects; price, $9,500; possession Oct. 1. For permits, apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, built this year; all improvements; Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—THIS MONTH, NEAR Orange, N. J., a splendidly located, very handsome dwelling; grounds nicely improved; a rare opportunity. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y., or corner Orange and 1st sts., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE AND SEVENTY lots fronting on the Grand Boulevard and Hudson River, commanding the finest view on the island. Will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for improved property. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A HOME—FLUSHing, L. I., twenty minutes from 34th-st., on Sanford-av.; French roof, steam furnace, black-walnut mantels, low grates, gas, hot and cold water; all the modern improvements; furnished complete by the best City makers; can be occupied immediately. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE PLACES for rent furnished or unfurnished, and for sale, by HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

$1,500 PER ANNUM FOR A LARGE private stable, 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 112 MADISON-AV., A front basement, arranged for a physician.

HOTELS.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, BROADWAY, 22d-st. and 5th-av.—American and European plan. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, CHEAPER THAN BOARDING-HOUSES. References required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH
Has the honor of announcing the first series of
SIX GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS,
and
TWO GRAND NILSSON MATINEES,
Which will take place on the following dates, at 8 P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, on 14th-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21,
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, and
FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 2.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, OCT. 1, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Signor BRIGNOLI,
the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER,
The Baritone of the Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London,
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS,
the world-renowned Violin Virtuoso.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Solo Pianist and Conductor.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
SCALE OF PRICES:
GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.
RESERVED SEATS, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
RESERVED SEATS TO MATINEE, $1 EXTRA.
Seats can now be secured for either of the above Concerts at the only
GENERAL NILSSON TICKET-OFFICE,
AT STEINWAY HALL, on 14TH-ST.
N. B.—The free list will be entirely suspended, with the exception of the public Press.

BROOKLYN HALL,
Myrtle-av. and Adams-st.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
GRAND OPENING
of this new and elegant Hall, by
THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. THEODORE THOMAS for a series of GRAND CONCERTS, To be given previous to his departure for the East and West, by his entire UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, and a number of EMINENT SOLOISTS.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
GRAND OPENING CONCERT.
On which occasion will be presented the following varied and brilliant

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture—"Euryanthe" .... Weber
2. Adagio—"Prometheus" .... Beethoven
3. Waltz—"Koenigsheder" .... Strauss
4. Vorspeil—"Lohengrin" .... Wagner
5. Ballet—"Faust" .... Gounod
6. Overture—"William Tell" .... Rossini
7. Schlummerlied .... Buergel
8. Waltz—"Wiener Fresken" .... Strauss
9. Solo for French Horn—"Lurline" .... Wallace
10. Polka—"Pizzicato" .... Strauss
11. Overture—"Mignon" .... A. Thomas

Tickets, including Reserved Seats, One Dollar. Admission Tickets, Fifty Cents.

Reserved seats and admission tickets can now be had at the box-office, Myrtle-av.; at Henry H. Dickinson's drug-store, No. 48 Montague-st.; J. W. Smith's piano warerooms, No. 280 Fulton-st.; Dr. Irish, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Dr. Leys, Clinton and Fulton sts.; Dr. Douglass, Pearl-st. and Fulton-av.; Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st., New-York, and Alex. Hudnut, No. 218 Broadway, New-York.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK
In
ENGLISH
TRAGEDY
FOR
TWELVE NIGHTS
And
TWO MATINEES,
Beginning
MONDAY, OCT. 10.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
Will be
ASSISTED
During these
MEMORABLE REPRESENTATIONS
By an
UNEXCEPTIONABLE DRAMATIC COMPANY,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
BRILLIANT BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SEASON.

MAN and WIFE.	EVERY NIGHT AT 8, the absorbing dramatization of Wilkie Collins' romance of real life, MAN AND WIFE! the reigning romantic sensation of the day. Theatre crowded to the dome at every performance. Matinee every SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock. To accommodate the vast demand for places, the box-sheet has been opened twelve nights in advance, and seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

STADT THEATRE,
45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY 19, HUGENOTTEN.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HIS PUpils and friends, Signor ANTONIO BARILI will resume his singing lessons on the 15th inst. Circulars will be found in all music-stores, and at his residence, No. 12 East 9th-st.

SIG. G. RONCONI, MELODRAMATIC ARTist of the Italian Opera, informs his friends and the public generally that he will resume his lessons at his residence, No. 75 Lexington-av. Circulars to be had at the principal music-stores.

SHIPPING.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE........ Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS........ Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE. FREIGHT LOW.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
(having been detained at Quarantine, her departure is unavoidably postponed,) will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.
Freight taken at through rates from St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPARKMAN, PLACE & KING, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1870.
WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, Trustee,
No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.. Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
It is respectfully announced that this theatre will
OPEN
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
RENOVATED AND REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
Various and advantageous
ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
have been made with a view to the amusement and convenience of the public, the entrances and lobbies entirely redecorated, and the auditorium decorated after novel and elegant designs.
A NEW STAGE
has been laid, and mechanical improvements adopted.
A NEW ACT DROP
has been painted by Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr.
The proprietor has much pride and pleasure in submitting the following list of
THE COMPANY:
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. W. LANAGAN, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. J. CURRAN, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Miss M. HENRIQUES, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss FOWLER, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, and Miss McCORMACK. Arrangements are also pending with Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, whose name will probably be added to the list of artists already engaged.
ACTING MANAGER........ Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
STAGE DIRECTOR........ Mr. JAS. SCHONBERG.
PROMPTER........ Mr. J. S. WRIGHT.
TREASURER........ Mr. THEO. MOSS.
The Band will be under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker. The Decorations and Frescoes, by Solomon's Sons. The new Dome, by Mr. Edward Smith. Gas Fixtures, Mr. Stephen Philbin. Scenic Artists, Messrs. H. Isherwood, George Evans and John Hillyard, Jr. Mechanical Department, Mr. Butler. Stage Appointments, Mr. James Timony. Wardrobe, Messrs. Flannery & Benscheten.
THE OPENING PLAY
will be Sheridan's splendid Comedy,
THE RIVALS,
which will be presented with entirely
NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY.
Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite (Comedy now playing in London with immense success) entitled,
THE TWO ROSES,
is also in preparation.
BOX BOOK will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr........ Proprietor
JOHN P. COLE........ Manager
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,
previous to their departure for Europe on the 24th inst.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR BALLET,
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
AN EXTRA MATINEE will take place on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 2,
When will be presented, FOR THE LAST TIME,
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
THURSDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
BERTHA LIND,
and positively the
LAST NIGHT OF THE TROUPE.
NOTICE.—The vast preparations and necessary rehearsals for the proper production of Herve's chef d'œuvre, LE PETIT FAUST, necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, preparatory to the debut in America of Parisian favorites,
LEA SILLY AND CELINE MONTALAND,
and the entire
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
whose initial representation will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1870.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK
OF LITTLE FAUST.
MRS. JAS. A. OATES' OPERA COMPANY,
AND MR. GEO. L. FOX.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. All the sparkling music encored at each representation.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB.... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA........ Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M. Stuart Robson's specialty of CAMILLE; or, THE CRACKED HEART, and the ever-popular burlesque of BLACK-EY'D SUZING.
In preparation, an original dramatization entitled BARNABY RUDGE; or, The Gordon Riots from the popular story of that title by the late Charles Dickens.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietors........ JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, SEPT. 18.
One hundred and thirty-second Grand Concert.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Fliegende Hollander," .... Wagner
2. Ballet, "Paris et Helen," .... Gluck
3. Waltz, Wein Lebensluft ist Lieb und Lust.. Strauss
4. Fantasie, Don Carlos III act .... Verdi
5. Overture, "Genoveva" .... Schumann
6. Adagio, "Prometheus," .... Beethoven
7. Invitation la danse .... Weber
Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz.
8. Beiter Marsch .... Schubert
9. Overture, "Mignon" .... A. Thomas
10. Concert Polka for two Cornets .... Hamon
Messrs. Dietz and Muller.
11. Waltz, "Aquarelien" .... Strauss
12. Marsch, "Mazeppa" .... Liszt

THE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT for the benefit of the wounded in France will take place TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 8 P. M., at the Academy of Music. The following eminent artists have tendered their services:
Mme. GAZZANIGA, Mme. VIARDI-MARTI,
Mme. GUZMAN, Mlle. LUCIE GROUX,
Mr. LEFRANC, Mr. ALBITES,
Mr. PETRILLI, Mrs. GUZMAN,
Mr. BACELLI, Mr. GRARD,
Mr. BUITRAGO, Mrs. BUTLER,
Mr. GIORZA, Mrs. NICOLAS.
Ladies of the Committee:
Mme. DELMONICO, Mme. ROECK,
Mme. RIFFLARD, Mme. ALKER,
Mme. MOURRAILLE, Mme. PICARD,
Mlle. COUTAN, Mlle. ALLIEN,
Mlle. E. AUBERT, Mlle. REYNS,
Mlle. LANGLOIS, Mlle. BERNARD.
Tickets, seats and boxes to be had at the office of the Academy every day, commencing on Friday, Sept. 16, and at Mr. D'Ouville's, No. 717 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; boxes, according to location, from $5 to $12.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

SEPTEMBER MEETING
OF THE
FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.
FLEETWOOD PARK,
MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 21, 22 AND 23, 1870.
Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge on each day of the races, every ten minutes, direct for the Park.

PREMIUMS, $9,500.
FIRST DAY.
No. 1—Purse of $1,000.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:40; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to the third.
A. H. Sammis, of New-York, enters ch. m. Bashaw Maid.
A. Patterson, of Newton, enters b. m. Lady Hughes.
S. D. Bruce, of New-York, enters b. m. Enigma, 6 years old.
H. W. Orcutt enters blk. g. Contraband, formerly Amaza.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters br. g. James H. Coleman.
D. Olmsted, Poughkeepsie, enters b. s. Young Wilkes, one white hind foot.
John Rogers, Fleetwood Park, enters br. m. Pownal Mare.
Henry Myers, Pine Plains, enters br. s. Logan.
James Dougrey, Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
M. Roden, New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
Henry Newland, Stillwater, enters br. s. Saratoga, star in forehead.
W. C. Trimble, Newburg, enters b. c. Commodore, 5 years old, by Post Boy, dam by Major Winfield, one white hind foot, stripe on the nose.

SECOND DAY.
No. 2—Purse of $2,000.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third.
William Bodine, Middletown, enters b. m. Lady Whitman, by American Star.
M. Roden, New-York, enters b. g. Charley Green.
J. M. Miller, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Mary.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters br. g. Daniel Boone.
J. A. Chambers enters s. s. Hickory Jack.
John Hornbeck, New-York, enters br. g. Captain Gill.

THIRD DAY.
No. 3—Purse of $2,500.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
David Blanchard, Boston, enters ch. g. License.
M. Roden, New-York, enters br. g. Charles E. Loew, formerly Patchen Chief.
Dan Mace, New-York, enters b. g. Confidence.
John Nesbitt, New-York, enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
D. Pifer, Long Island, enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

FOURTH DAY.
No. 4—Purse of $1,500.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:34; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
M. Roden, New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
Charles Richards, New-Haven, enters br. g. New-Haven Boy, formerly Brown Prince.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. m. Lady Sears.
James Dougrey, Jr., Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
J. J. Bowen, Boston, enters br. m. Lady Ella.
L. L. Hutchinson, Schenectady, enters s. g. Ed. Ellis.

No. 5—Purse of $2,500.

For horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
William H. Borst, New-York, enters s. s. George Wilkes.
Budd Doble, New-York, enters b. g. Hotspur.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. g. Henry.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.
Gates open at 8 o'clock A. M.
Single admission, $1; no extra charge for Grand Stand; carriages free.
Trains by the New-York and Harlem Railroad will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av., 9½ and 11½ A. M. and 1½ and 4 P. M. Returning will leave Morrisania and Melrose at 1:05, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M.
The Park is within 250 feet of the Harlem Depot at Morrisania.
Races to commence at 2½ P. M.
By order of HENRY DATER, President.
Pools sold every evening previous to the races, at Fleetwood Club House, No. 1,486 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., by Jacob Benninghofen.

THE HALLS OF THE RULERS.

An Historical Account of the Abodes of Power in New-York City.

The Fort of New-Amsterdam and Its Environs—The First Stadt Huys—The City Hall in Wall-street—The Old Government House—Origin of the Present Buildings.

Our City fathers have not always dwelt in marble halls, fitted up with the comforts and conveniences of regal palaces. Their origin was humble and their early abodes by no means sumptuous. They have, however, in these latter days waxed powerful and haughty, and built unto themselves with the people's money edifices which, for expense if not for grandeur, have no equals on the continent. We propose briefly to trace the growth of their riches and pride from the plain beginning of the Dutch burgomasters to their present formidable greatness.

THE OLD FORT.

When the little Dutch colony first squatted on the lower end of this island and took possession of the continent of America in the name of their high mightinesses, the States-General of Holland, as the attentive reader of these sketches is already aware, they built a fort within which they set up the throne of power where the Director-General of the West India Company held sway over the little settlement and all the surrounding country for an indefinite number of miles, including the domain of the Connecticut Yankees, the New-Jersey Swedes, and the vagrant Indians of the forest. This fort consisted of a triangular embankment of earth about ten feet high, surmounted by a line of red cedar palisades, which latter is spoken of by one irreverent historian as a fence to keep out the goats. Two of its sides faced toward the waters of the bay, and the other made a ludicrous attempt to frown down the encroaching Indians to the northward. This formidable front overlooked the Bowling-green, and stood very nearly on the line of the row of buildings which, at the present time, faces that obsolete pleasure-ground. The space within was about 150 feet in each of the three directions, and contained, in due time, the Governor's residence, a small stone church named in honor of St. Nicholas, a prison and guard-house and the barracks. The south-west bastion was surmounted by a wind-mill, which gave the whole a Dutch dignity and importance that nothing but a wind-mill could afford. Here dwelt the Governor, or Director-General, and his minions, ruling in their own way the Province of Niew-Nederlandts and the City of New-Amsterdam.

When Wilhelm Kieft came over, however, he conceived a higher idea of the dignity of the Director-General, and while he retained his office in the old building within the fort, he took up his private residence on the Company's farm, No. 1, which extended from Wall-street northward on the Hudson, and there supported a grandeur and importance hitherto unknown in the unpretending settlement. Peter Stuyvesant, his successor, conceived still higher notions and dwelt in the famous White Hall, on Pearl-street, just below the fort, in the midst of a luxuriant garden. The Government House, in the fort, was a two-story structure, built of little yellow bricks which had been brought from Holland. The church was a rough stone edifice, and the rest of the buildings of wood. The West India Company built a dock on each side of a little channel which ran up into Broad-street and had five store-houses covering part of the block between Bridge and Stone streets. A little Custom-house was built in 1666, on Pearl-street, between Broad and Whitehall. Thus, on this little spot of ground was the seat of wealth and power for nearly a century. The fort itself became somewhat dilapidated, or rather disintegrated, and an attempt was made to induce the people to contribute to rebuild it with stone. In order that they might put a proper estimate upon the privilege thus accorded them, it was spoken of as a "glorious work which must increase respect for the Government and afford a safe retreat for the inhabitants in case of danger;" but neither the appeal to their patriotic pride nor their fears of the marauding Indian and the encroaching Yankee had the desired effect. Under the English, however, the embankment was faced with stone, and several batteries built at different periods outside the walls. When Fort Amsterdam first passed into the hands of the English, it was rechristened Fort James, in honor of his Grace the Duke of York, whose potent name produced a general revolution in the nomenclature of the colony. As is well-known, the Dutch recovered the City, and again held the fort for a short time, giving it the name of Wilhelm Hendrick. When Lord Cornbury came into power, in 1702, he named it Fort Anne, and when the first of the Georges ascended the throne it was baptized again under the name of Fort George. This cognomen it retained until the name of George III. became a hissing and a by-word in the land, and then, at the first opportunity, it was demolished altogether.

THE OLD STADT HUYS.

Although all this time the old fort was the principal seat of power and the stronghold of the Governors of the colony in time of danger, the City officials had been provided with separate accommodations. In the early days, when the Government of the City and the Province, and the management of the West India Company's affairs, were all one and the same thing, the Governor's house not only contained all the authority of the resolute little domain, but was the only hospitium at which a stranger could find entertainment. The restless Kieft, among his other high notions, took it into his busy head that it was not in accordance with the dignity of the Director-General to make a tavern of his official residence, and accordingly erected, at the expense of the Company, a stone tavern on the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-alley, fronting the slip. This was three stories high, and amply sufficient for the entertainment of all the strangers who wandered to these shores. In 1653, when the West India Company graciously granted a "burgher government" to New-Amsterdam, this building was appropriated for the Stadt Huys, or City Hall. Here the Burgomasters and the Schepens held court every Monday morning between the hours of 9 and 12, and directed all the municipal affairs of a City containing 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The cellars of the old tavern were converted into cells and dungeons for offenders against law and order, and in front of the building were the stocks, the whipping-post, the ducking-stool, and the wooden-horse for riding criminals, which terrible paraphernalia were deemed to be most efficacious in repressing crime, and inspiring a due respect for law and the authority of the new-fledged rulers. Between the building and the water's edge was a small semi-lunar redoubt, connected by a wall of stone, with two others of the same kind—one at the foot of Whitehall-street, and the other at the end of the town wall at Wall-street. In this old Stadt Huys the transfer of the colony to Great Britain in 1664 and 1674 were made, and in the time of Leisler's rebellion, it was the head-quarters of one party while the other held the fort. Several years before the close of the seventeenth century complaints were made that the old tavern was becoming dilapidated and shaky. £150 were expended in repairs, but in 1697 the Mayor and Common Council gave notice that a series of criminal trials were to be held which the citizens would throng to see, and it was feared that the City Hall would not "have sufficient strength to sustain them." The Government, accordingly, in the most approved style of official proceeding, appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The Committee held their sittings in due order, and questioned a mason and a carpenter with regard to the safety of the building. In the true spirit of experts, one affirmed that it would securely hold the concourse of people, and the other that it would not. As a result, six planks and studs were ordered to be placed against the walls as props. With this precaution, the Court was held, and we find no record of any accident having occurred. It was determined now to sell the ricketty old edifice at public auction, and build a new City Hall in Wall-street. The sale took place in 1699, and the building was knocked down to John Rodman for £920, though it continued to stand for several years longer. While the new Hall was in progress, the prisoners were confined in the old Block-house, which was fitted up for the purpose, and the stocks and whipping-post remained in their old position for two or three years more.

THE CITY HALL IN WALL-STREET.

When it was first determined to build a new City Hall, the most important question which arose was how the necessary funds were to be raised. The Colonial Treasury was by no means a heavy concern, and it was supposed that the edifice contemplated would cost somewhere from £2,000 to £3,000. The old building was sold, as before stated, and certain land belonging to the Government about the dock at the foot of Broad-street was disposed of "at the market price of nine pence per foot." Still further to eke out the public funds, the rents of the ferry were mortgaged for fifteen years. By these means a sufficient sum was realized to justify a beginning of the work. The site, selected was on the line of the old City wall, facing the head of Broad-street, where the Sub-Treasury building now stands. There were then no buildings on Wall-street, but Trinity Church, just completed, stood near by to give dignity to the locality. The foundation was laid in September, 1699, and in 1701 the building was completed. It was a plain, solid-looking structure, and cost less than £3,000. It was improved somewhat in 1718, a spacious balcony being constructed on the second or upper story with heavy Doric columns resting on arches which formed arcades passing through the lower part of the building. The roof sloped to all parts of the compass, and was surmounted by a cupola. Stephen Delancy, a worthy and substantial citizen of the time, showed a spirit of generosity which contrasts strangely with the conduct of legislators of the present day by giving the £50 which he had received as his salary for serving the City one year in the Provincial Assembly, to purchase a clock wherewith to adorn the cupola of the City Hall, and at the same time to perform the useful service of keeping the citizens informed of the time of day. That was the only public clock in town, and we may be sure that the people looked up to its broad face with pride much oftener than was necessary to keep them posted as to the wagging of the world. The contract for putting up the clock required of the manufacturer to give it two faces of red cedar, properly painted and gilt, each six feet square, and the contract price for the whole job was £65. In this building were held the sessions of the Common Council, the Provincial Assembly, the Supreme Court, the Mayor's and Admiralty Courts, and, in fact, all the meetings and consultations of the officers and representatives of the people of the City and of the whole Province. In the upper portion was a debtor's prison, and in the basement dungeons for criminals. Just before the Revolutionary war it was found necessary to enlarge the building, and £3,000 were raised by lottery and devoted to that purpose. After the adoption of the Constitution, when it was found that Congress proposed to sit in New-York, the authorities hastened to offer the City Hall for their use, and further alterations were made to fit it for their reception. The offer was accepted, and Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States on the balcony, and pronounced his address to the assembled people in Wall-street. The building was now known as Federal Hall, and was used by the National Government until the transfer of the capital to Washington in 1791. In 1797 the State capital was established at Albany, and in a few years thereafter a new City Hall, adequate to the wants of the growing Metropolis, was erected. The old building continued to stand until 1811, when it was taken down and the material sold to the citizens. How many of the stones of that historic edifice have been wrought into other buildings, still standing in the ancient portion of the City, no man can tell.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Throughout the Revolutionary war, the old fort, with its surrounding batteries, had formed one of the strongholds of the British Army, and no sooner had the people recovered possession of the City than they determined to level the hateful works to the ground. The batteries were taken down and the fort utterly demolished. On the line of its northern front, facing on the Bowling-green, they proceeded to erect an imposing edifice intended for the residence of President Washington. Before it was completed, however, the transfer of the national capital was made, and this new building was occupied for some years by the Governor of the State, and was known as the Government House. Its foundations were built with the materials of an old stone bastion which had belonged to the fort, and the superstructure was of brick, with tall and graceful pillars in front. It was built at the expense of the State, and occupied by Govs. Jay and Clinton. When the State capital was removed to Albany it was used as a Custom-house, in which capacity it remained until 1815, when it was taken down and the lots on which it stood sold for $164,733. They are now occupied by a row of brick buildings which originally formed some of the most aristocratic residences in the City.

THE PRESENT CITY BUILDINGS.

At the beginning of the present century the fathers of the City began to bethink them that a more spacious and commodious edifice than had hitherto been known in the City, would be required for the rapidly-increasing business of the Municipal Government. Accordingly, the structure now known as the old City Hall was projected, and its corner-stone laid by Major Livingston, on the 26th of September 1803. It was finished in 1812 at a cost of $500,000. It was the first marble building in the City, and owing to the fact that its rear wall was turned toward the unoccupied portion of the island, and would not be much seen it was made of a cheaper and coarser material. It may be mentioned here, for want of a more appropriate place that there existed in those days a strange prejudice against using marble as a building material, and as late as 1824, when Scudder's American Museum was built, no workmen could be found who were willing to use that comely, but as they imagined ill-omened stone in its construction, and in order to obtain laborers of coarser sensibilities and tougher consciences, it was found necessary to secure the pardon of a number of criminals from the Sing Sing Prison. We trust that it may not be the demoralizing effects of marble which have wrought such havoc on the consciences and moral sensibilities of the occupants of the City Hall in modern times. The new City Hall, or Court-house, whose magnificent dome is only found in pictures, was begun within the memory of man, and will probably be completed during the next generation. Its cost, thus far, is generally supposed to be not far from $5,000,000; but that, as well as the amount yet to be expended, is considerately kept from the knowledge of the citizens, whose property it is supposed to be, and is known only to the stewards, who have forgotten that the estate is not their own.

Personal.

M. Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister, and Hon. Arthur Pope, of London, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Prof. Mahan, of West Point, and Capt. W. J. Browne, of the steam-ship *Tripoli*, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Hon. G. B. Ely, of Cleveland, and Col. Page, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieut.-Commander F. P. Smith, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House. Gen. Wheeler and Col. Bradford, of the United States Army, and Hon. T. B. Dwight, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. O. Evans, of Washington; Hon. N. H. Eaton, of Massachusetts, and Hon. W. D. Roberts, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Detention of the Lafayette.

The Times of yesterday announced the detention of the steamer *Lafayette*, belonging to the Transatlantique line. She was advertised to sail on the 17th inst. Her orders for her detention came from the French Minister of War, and were imperative. It has been stated that the vessel has among her cargo munitions of war intended for the French troops, which have been purchased here, and that she has been detained for the purpose of completing her freight of this character, and also to carry over a number of French volunteers.

The agents of the vessel decline to give information as to the cause of her detention beyond that stated above. As a mail steamer, she must leave on the day advertised, unless the Government contracting for the mail service orders her detention. No question of deficiency of freight would answer, and even if a mail steamer broke down, her agents would be required to supply another vessel in the emergency. An unusual quantity of freight has been sent to the steamer, and as this may be of a character in which the French Government was interested, her detention may have been consented to by the Minister of War, as stated yesterday. This is the only explanation that can be given at present.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.

Preparations for the Opening—Number of Students.

The College of the City of New-York, Gen. Alex. S. Webb, President, will open on Wednesday next. The students will comprise thirty-three Seniors, fifty-eight Juniors, eighty-two Sophomores, 176 Freshmen and 487 in the new class of the High School, which will be kept as heretofore in the College building, until the new addition can be completed for it adjoining. The capacity of the chapel is 714, and 804 students will have to be accommodated. The numbers are so large that there will be forty in the section-rooms, crowding them uncomfortably, but it is thought that the eight weeks' probation on which some of the scholars are received will reduce the number, so that by the middle of October the class-rooms will become quite comfortable.

Last June, all the Seniors graduated but one, who was deficient in Greek, mechanics, philosophy and chemistry. The same rules will apply this year as were applied last June and January, viz.: that the marks which are given for daily recitations only show the instructors' opinions, and are not counted in the determination of proficiency and standing. A student is rated as deficient at examination if he is less than five-tenths of the examination maximum. He is not re-examined by the committee unless this mark disagrees with his averages during the term, and this rule is considered fair.

The students who are rated as deficient in more than two studies are not allowed to advance with their classes, and when any student is very deficient in a study which is important as a part of the course, he may, by the action of the Faculty, be prevented from advancing. Thus, if he is deficient in calculus, and that only, he would not be allowed to advance into the class that studies mechanics, &c.

All of the candidates for the Freshman class who appeared before the Faculty in June, entered into the Introductory class. They were then required to be examined with that class for promotion to the new Freshman class. About one-half of these candidates failed; many not because they were not intelligent and bright, but because they had not been taught the studies pursued in the High School classes. The course of English literature for this Introductory class is peculiar, the class being taught literature and grammar by the use of printed slips containing selections such as the following:

1. Give the derivation, etymological meaning, and Saxon equivalents of the following words: Secure, atoms, inspiring, concert, disclose, pervert, stations, sequacious, increase, illusion, exposed, obey, genial, refracted, succeeds, eminent, passion, myriads, instructed, amazed.
2. Write the first stanza of the selection from Spencer; second ten lines of the selection from Pope; last ten lines of the selection from Collins.
3. Write a list of all the words of French derivation in the foregoing passages.
4. Give the principal rhetorical figures (naming each) contained in the selections from Young, Thomson and Goldsmith.
5. Translate into proper prose the first fourteen lines of the selection from Byron. In like manner translate from the nineteenth to the thirty-sixth line of the selection from Moore.
6. Give the strict logical order of words in the last thirteen lines of the selection from Milton.
7. Write an explanation or history of the proper names that occur in all the poems studied during the term.

Note—The value of this whole paper is 150, as follows: No. 1 is valued at 20; No. 2, each passage at 10, 30; No. 3 is valued at 15; No. 4 is valued at 20; No. 5, each part at 15, 30; No. 6 is valued at 15; No. 7 is valued at 20. Total, 150.

So much trouble has arisen from the want of knowledge of the course itself that the President is determined this year to furnish every Principal, who may desire to receive the information, with a complete set of these papers, mailing the day they are issued. No one who has heretofore been found deficient, and ordered by the Faculty not to be advanced, has been enabled to receive a reconsideration of his case. The Committee which had the reconsideration of one deficient student were in doubt last June, and that case may be brought up again.

A glance at the record shows that those not advanced bear the following proportion: Senior class, 1 out of 31; Junior class, 7 out of 45; Sophomore, 19 out of 75; Freshmen, 20 out of 130.

The record of deficiencies shows that in mechanics twelve record below five-tenths at the examination in the Junior class, but only two of them were considered too deficient on examination for advancement. The neglect of Latin and Greek in this class rendered four deficient. Any student who has received over seventy-five demerits, and is also deficient in three studies, is not permitted to go back to the class below, but must leave the College, as his room is better than his company.

The changes in the Faculty are as follows: By promotion—Tutor Silvia promoted to the Presidency of Albion College; and Tutor Polnur, who has expressed a desire to resign, after twenty years' service, in order to teach in the country. The vacancies will be filled on Monday.

In conversation with the President it is found that he gives full credit to the present Board of Education as trustees of the College for their cordial support during the past year. In no one case have they in any way impeded him by their action, and have never granted any favor to any applications, but have sent to the President before acting upon any case, and have not even held a meeting without requesting his presence. The Faculty are a unit also.

The normal course of instruction at the College must depend in a great measure upon the course which is to be given in this High School, and the President seems to feel that with the large number now in the College building it will be very hard to require from the instructors more than the simple instructions assigned them. The new grammar school which is in course of construction is 75 feet long by 65 feet wide, and two stories high. It will contain the lower classes of the College, who will be under more strict discipline than the students of the Academy are. The present College building will then be altered for a practical laboratory and extension to the library. The heating of both buildings by steam will permit the basement floor to be used for laboratory purposes.

Immigration.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden during the past week have been as follows:

Sept.		No.
10.	Steam-ship Aleppo, Liverpool	446
10.	Bark Jennie Cobb, Carthagena	2
11.	Ship V. E. Stamler, Havre	1
12.	Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool	902
12.	Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall	231
12.	Ship Hudson, London	57
12.	Bark Friendship, Stettin	3
12.	Brig E. Miller, Sierra Leone	2
12.	Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool	463
12.	Ship Annie, Glasgow	7
13.	Ship Atlanta, Liverpool	10
13.	Ship Arracan, London	26
14.	Steamer Cuba, Liverpool	215
14.	Steamer England, Liverpool	626
14.	Bark Princess, Alexandria	2
15.	Steamer Columbia, Havana	28
15.	Brig Excelsior, Bermuda	8
16.	Schooner Blumen, St. Thomas	3
17.	Steamer Erin, Liverpool	198
17.	Ship Pembroke, London	14
17.	Ship Catharine Whitney, London	6
	Total	3,426

Number of Fires Last Week.

The report of Fire Marshal McSpedon shows that, during the past week, there were seventeen fires in this City, causing a loss of $17,530—covered by insurance for $103,156. The causes of the fires were as follows:

Carelessness of occupants and employes	5
Defective arrangement of boiler	1
Defective flue	1
Explosion of boiler	1
Explosion of kerosene lamps	2
Overheated journal	1
Sparks from chimney	2
Sparks from locomotive	1
Spontaneous combustion	1
Unknown	2

Crimes and Casualties.

Henry Miller and Edward Munson were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Scott, on a charge of robbery preferred against them by Miss Elizabeth Nuskey, of No. 2[illegible]5 West Twenty-seventh-street. From the statement of the prosecutrix, it appeared that about 7 o'clock on Friday evening she started from her home to visit a friend in East Twenty-third-street, and had proceeded but a block or two when she was suddenly attacked by two men, who robbed her of a valuable watch and chain and a purse containing only a few cents. Terrified at the unexpected character of the robbery, she was powerless to raise any alarm before her assailants had time to run off. Subsequently, however, she informed a Police officer of the occurrence, and through his instrumentality the prisoners, in whose possession her property was discovered, were arrested. When brought before Justice Cox, yesterday, Miss Nuskey clearly identified them in connection with the robbery, and they were fully committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail each.

James Devine, a carpenter, residing in Sixth-street, entered the jewelry store of Frederick Loewe, No. 29 Avenue A, on Friday evening, and was shown a watch which he stated he intended to purchase. On receiving it into his hands he ran off, but was immediately pursued and arrested. He was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox, Francis Church was charged with bigamy, but on the production of a medical certificate, showing him to be insane, the jury issued the order for his committal to the insane asylum.

Early yesterday morning Officers Doyle and Lawler, of the Harbor Police, arrested James Lowrey, John Clark and Patrick Anthony, who are said to be notorious river thieves, as they were in the act of boarding a schooner moored in East River near Wall-street. They are held as suspicious persons.

Wm. Tenbrook was detected, yesterday morning, in stealing beefsteak in Washington Market, by private watchman Lawrence Dalton, who arrested him, but only after a desperate resistance by the thief, who was severely injured by a bystander striking him on the head. He was finally secured, and yesterday was committed at the Tombs Police Court.

Yesterday afternoon an affray occurred at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, between Mathew Reed and Wm. F. Hutlebocher, during which the latter struck Reed twice with a milk-can, inflicting a severe scalp-wound and lacerating his cheek. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house to await the result of the injuries.

William Walker was fined $10, yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, for exposure of the person. Jacob Crooter was charged by Jacob Schmidt, a one-armed soldier, with breaking an organ.

The Police arrests during the past week show a large decrease in lawlessness, as will be seen by the following statement:

Saturday, Sept. 10	221
Sunday, Sept. 11	196
Monday, Sept. 12	277
Tuesday, Sept. 13	257
Wednesday, Sept. 14	273
Thursday, Sept. 15	218
Friday, Sept. 16	240
Total	1,787

BOOK TRADE-SALES.

Third Day—Invoices of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Sower, Barnes & Potts, W. I. Pooley, S. R. Wells, J. P. Morton, W. Rutter, Hammersley & Co., &c.—Total Sales in Three Days.

The third day's trade-sale of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. opened yesterday with the invoice of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, one of the largest invoices on the catalogue, and comprising a great variety of standard and miscellaneous books, including the departments, medicine, law, science and theology. Among the chief standard works were 16 sets of Boswell's "Johnson," 8 of Moore's "Life of Byron," 27 of Gibbons' "Rome," 16 of Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," 29 of Hume's "England," 14 of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," 16 of Thiers' "History of the French Empire," &c. The prices realized were on an average about the same as at previous trade-sales. This is true of all the invoices thus far disposed of at this sale, with the exception of juvenile books, which, for some reason or other, appear to be a drug in the market. Of the books mentioned above, Boswell's "Johnson" (half calf, gilt extra,) brought $1 60 per volume, or a little more than one-half the retail price; Moore's "Byron," (cloth extra,) $1 10, retail, $3; Gibbons' "Rome," (half calf, gilt extra,) $1 75 per volume, retail, $3; Hume's "England," (half calf, gilt extra,) $1 75, retail, $3; Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," $1 45, retail, $3 25; Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," $2 60, retail, $5; Thiers' "Napoleon," $3 per volume, retail, $4 50. The standard poets sold as follows: Byron, single volume, turkey, $3 62, retail price, $8; Cowper, 85 cents, retail, $2 50; Moore, $2 20, retail, $5; Hemans, $1 25, retail, $2 75; Shakespeare, $2 12, retail, $5; Thompson, 30 cents, retail, 75 cents; Burns, 25 cents per volume, retail, 75 cents. Among the religious books of this invoice, "Clarke's Commentaries" sold for $3 75, retail, $6; Dr. Dick's Works, $5 25—a set of five volumes—retail, $10; "Brown's Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," $3 50, retail $6; Brandt's "Life of Swedenbourg," 50 cents, retail, $1 50. Bibles, all the way from $6 50 to 30 cents; retail, $25 and 90 cents.

The next invoice offered was that of Sower, Barnes & Potts, also of Philadelphia, which was small, and consisted mostly of religious books. Among the most prominent were Burder's "History of all Religions," which sold for $1 25, retail, $4. Whitfield's "Sermons," $1, retail $4. "The History of the Devil," by De Foe, 50 cents, retail $1 50. The "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay" in this invoice sold for $2, retail $4 50.

The invoice of W. I. Pooley, Philadelphia, consisting of school-books, miscellanies, standard poets, &c., sold at the following rates: One hundred copies of De Stael's "Corinne," 65 cents, retail, $1 75; 200 copies of "Inez," by Augusta G. Evans, 60 cents, retail, $1 75; 200 copies of "Don Quixote," 60 cents, retail, $1 75; 100 copies of Shakespeare, (single volume,) $2, retail, $5; 50 copies of Shakespeare, Turkey antique, $4 25, retail, $10.

Fowler & Wells' books were included in yesterday's sales, and brought fair prices. "New Physiognomy," $2, retail, $5; "Education and Self Improvement," $2, retail, $4; "Hydropathic Encyclopedia," $2, retail, $4 50; "Family Physician," $1 25, retail, $4; "Phrenological Bust," fifty cents, retail, $2.

A small invoice of miscellaneous books from John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., was struck off at prices like the following: Whatley's "Rhetoric," 35 cents, retail, $1; Whatley's "Logic," same rates; Bright's "Family Practice," $2, retail, $5; Parley's "Tales of Animals," 27½ cents, retail, $1 25; "Sketches of David Crockett," 6 cents, retail, 30 cents; Meeks' "Songs and Poems of the South," 25 cents, retail, $1 50; "Methodist Pulpit South," $1, retail, $2 50; "National Temperance Songster," 6 cents, retail, 30 cents; Walker's Dictionary, 15 cents, retail, 63 cents; Colton's "American Quarto Geography," 15 cents, retail, $2 20; Gardner's "Latin Dictionary," 90 cents, retail, $2 25.

The remaining invoices at yesterday's sale were those of Wm. Rutter & Co., Philadelphia, comprising only Bibles, Prayer-books and Church Service; Hammersley & Co., Hartford, Conn., a small invoice of miscellanies, and a small invoice of the Claremont (N. H.) Manufacturing Company, in all of which the prices averaged from one-third to one-half the retail figures.

The fourth day's sale will open on Monday with a very large invoice of Catholic books from the house of P. O'Shea, of this City, to be followed by a valuable invoice of Catholic historical publications from the house of P. Donahoe, of Boston.

The total sales of the last three days foot up about $80,000.

Among the new buyers who arrived yesterday were W. A. King & Co., of Oswego, and H. A. Smith, of Rome, Ga.

American Institute Fair.

The Fair was attended by a large crowd of visitors last evening. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Eben, rendered a select programme of music, in addition to which there was playing on Messrs. Jardine & Son's new organ, recently erected at the end of the main aisle.

The department of the Fair devoted to agricultural implements was much admired. It contains an unusually interesting collection of farm implements. The Eureka mower attracted considerable attention, owing to its immense length of cutter-bar. There were several fine grain-drills on exhibition, besides implements called the hay-tedders. It is claimed for the latter that they will open the swarth, and so completely expose the hay to the sun as to save it in one braking. The plows were excellent, being light, powerful, and adapted to all descriptions of soil, and suited to double or single drilling. Mr. E. B. Holmes exhibits a dump-wagon so contrived as to open the tail-board on the letting down of the body of the carriage. It is a neatly-constructed vehicle, rests on rubber springs, and an arched neck. Near this was an exquisite two-horse buggy, adapted to carry four, and fitted with a reversible spring.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest on the body of Fanny Cummings, aged thirty-four years, at No. 186 Forsyth-street. It appears that she had been absent from her home during the past five days, and that nothing had been seen of her until yesterday morning. She was found dead in the yard in the rear of No. 186 at that time. She had a deep, jagged wound above her right knee and one near the right ear. It is believed that she received her injuries by falling from the roof of the house while intoxicated.

Among the European clergymen who are expected to attend the American Evangelical Alliance are Rev. Prof. Revel, of Florence, Italy; Prof. Reneviers, of Lusanne, Switzerland; Rev. Dr. Koenig, of Pesth, Hungary; Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, of Constantinople; Mr. Thos. Scott, of Hobart Town, Van Deimen's Land; Rev. Dr. Angus, Rev. Dr. Macauley, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Rev. Henry Allen, and Rev. James Davis, of Great Britain. The foreign visitors will be received at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on the 28th inst.

The regatta of the Manhattan Rowing Club will take place on Monday next, on the East River, at the foot of Ninety-second-street. The following are the entries for the single-scull race: Frank Bell, of City Island; John A. Bigelow, of this City; Wm. Henry Hays, of Greenpoint; R. Blue, of this City; Michael Glenny, of Harlem. The double scull race will be contested by M. H. Byron and Clinton Kissam, of Harlem, Richard Dulby and Wm. Gannon, of this City, and Wm. Ryan and mate.

A German Committee, composed of Messrs. Gerke, Rauh, Friedsam, Seyfeld and Ellinger, has been charged with preparing an address to the German voters on the subject of the coming election, and of taking the best measures for securing the election of the Saratoga gubernatorial nominee.

John Brannigan, aged thirty-eight years, of Morrisania, died yesterday from injuries received a month ago by falling from the scaffold on the second story of a building on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway. Coroner Keenan received notice.

The argument in the case of Ada Myers, daughter of Mrs. Vreeland, the woman who committed an assault on Mr. Schroeder, in the Tombs Police Court, a short time ago, and who was subsequently sent to State Prison for the act, was adjourned by Judge Ingraham, yesterday, until Monday, in order to give the counsel for Miss Myers an opportunity of serving a writ of *certiorari* on Justice Dowling. Miss Myers is at present an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday, on the body of Patrick Brennan, who was killed by falling from the walls of the Catholic Cathedral, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street.

Employment was obtained for 736 females and 156 males, during the past week, at the Clinton Place Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, of which Mr. James Donahue is President.

Patrick Corrigan, who stabbed William Stack, of No. 11 Carlisle-street, in April last, and who has been in Bellevue Hospital since that time, was fully committed yesterday at the Tombs.

William Giles, an awning-maker, aged twenty-nine years, died yesterday, at No. 121 Hester-street. Coroner Keenan received notice.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest on the body of Louis Shenfrank at No. 97 Willett-street, yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

During last week there were forty-five still births, 269 births, 140 marriages, and 477 deaths.

Bridget Herbert, of No. 28 Clarke-street, died yesterday of disease of the heart.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Education have determined to open the following public evening schools after the 26th of October: No. 1—Middagh, near Hicks, in School-house No. 8—Wm. M. Telliffe, Principal; No. 2—Warren, near Smith, in School-house No. 6—J. B. Beale, Principal; No. 3—Fifth and North Fifth, in School-house No. 17; No. 4—Remsen, near Ewen, in School-house No. 18—Edward Bush, Principal; No. 5—Walworth, near Myrtle-av., in School-house No. 25—E. S. Adams, Principal; No. 6—Java-street, Greenpoint, in School-house No. 22—L. B. Hannaford, Principal; No. 7—Nelson, near Hicks, in School-house No. 27; No. 1 (Colored)—Willoughby, near Raymond, in School-house No. 1—C. A. Dorsay, Principal; No. 2 (Colored)—Union-avenue, near South Third-street, in School-house No. 2—T. W. Valentine, Principal.

About a month ago the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners applied to Judge Pratt for a mandamus, with a view of compelling Mayor Kalbfleisch to sign a warrant for the payment to them of $20,000 of the city money, being the proceeds of the sale of some property alleged to belong to the Department. Their motion was denied, after which an appeal was made. The case was argued, yesterday, before the General Term, by Mr. Jewell for the relators, and Mr. E. M. Cullen for the Mayor. The Judge reserved his decision.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame building in Ellery-street, near Classon-avenue, belonging to John Yates, of No. 296 Adams-street. The building was occupied as a fancy goods manufactory by Robert Olshemer, and was completely destroyed. The latter's loss amounts to $25,000. The entire damage, including the destruction of the house and furniture, amounted to about $30,000; not insured. The fire is supposed to have been started by thieves, with the intention of covering their operations.

At the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, letters of administration were granted in the estates of the several deceased persons, as follows: John W. Huntley, of Hanover, N. H.; Margaret N. Voorhees, of Gravesend; Michael Scanlon, Mary Donlan, Margaret A. Smith, Lutie Murphy, Wm. St. John, Margaret Dana, Rosalie Stohlin, Charles Nolan, Theodore Porterman, Geo. Rassner, and Mary A. Badger, of the City of Brooklyn.

Robert McLaughlan was charged before Justice Buckley, yesterday, with highway robbery. William Torrey, the complainant, alleged that he was attacked, on last Thursday night, in the vicinity of Carroll Park, by the accused and several others, and that he was knocked down and was robbed of a silver watch.

John Spinola, druggist, of No. 464 East Warren-street, was charged by his wife yesterday before Justice Walsh, with being a drunkard and a tyrannical husband. He was held in $500 bail to preserve the peace.

The house of Edward Dorman, at No. 29 Gates-avenue, was entered by thieves yesterday morning, and was robbed of a silver watch and a quantity of clothing.

A German, named Henry Samuels, was compelled to marry Lenna Oswell, yesterday. The ceremony was conducted before Justice Eames.

John Connors, a cooper, was fined $10 yesterday, by Justice Walsh, for an assault on Mary Murray.

The arrests made during the past week numbered 357.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Citizen's Association of Mount Vernon, on Friday evening, nominated the following named gentlemen for officers of the Board of Education, viz.: For trustees for full term of three years, B. W. Tilton, James Rowland and Dr. Gregory; Trustee for one year, Andrew J. Barr; Treasurer, J. S. Van Court; Clerk and Librarian, Wm. P. Sleight.

LONG ISLAND.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District of Queens County met at Jamaica yesterday. John Fleming, of Jamaica, presided. Samuel D. Mott, of Hempstead, was elected as delegate to the State Convention at Rochester, and James Robinson, of Long Island City, as alternate.

At the Democratic primary meeting held at Flushing, last evening, the following persons were elected as delegates to the First Assembly District Convention, to be held at Roslyn on Monday: Alexander Parks, G. H. Quarterman, James W. Smith, Patrick Darry, Henry Muller, James Butler, Jr., and Jeremiah Higgins.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following sentences of prisoners, convicted at the present term of the Bergen County Court at Hackensack, were imposed yesterday: Nicholas Sutton, (colored,) convicted of assault and battery, to eighteen months imprisonment in State Prison. The prisoner is a brother of Sam Sutton, the murderer, who is now serving a twenty years' term at Trenton. Henry Buncke and Ernest Buncke, the two Union Hill burglars who robbed several stores in Englewood of about $6,000 worth of property, last Summer, were sentenced to three year's imprisonment, each, in the State Prison. Diana Cooper (colored) was sentenced to six month's imprisonment, for larceny. Jacob Bettinger, for the same crime, received the same sentence. Frederick Bem was sentenced to three years at hard labor; Daniel Lane, assault and battery, eighteen months, State Prison. The trial of the Excelsior Park rioters resulted in a verdict of guilty, except in the case of Rooney, who was acquitted. Powers, Funival and Brady were convicted, and their sentence was suspended until after their trial on other indictments. The proprietor of the saloon at the Park, with his bar-tender, Richard Harmon, appeared against the prisoners, and identified them there.

The trial of Catherine Courtney, a servant girl recently employed by Mr. John Noe, for arson, was commenced in the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, yesterday. The girl was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the house of her employer. The only testimony against her was that of Mr. and Mrs. Noe and Chief of Police Kehou. Mr. Noe testified that on his return home on the 10th of August, he was kept waiting for some time, and that the girl finally appeared at the door with a basin of water, exclaiming, "The house is on fire." Chief of Police Kehou found a box of half-burned matches and some paper saturated with oil, stuffed between the weather boards, near the kitchen door.

An injunction, which has caused the Newark and Paterson Road to remain closed for several months, has been rumored, and the road will be again opened to the public to-morrow. The road will probably be extended very soon from Newark to the Bergen Tunnel, crossing the Passaic River at Gouvneur-street, Newark.

On Friday, Richard Cross, of Hudson City, had his wife arrested on a charge of drunkenness. The woman is well educated, and has heretofore borne a good character, and felt the charge so deeply that during the night she attempted to commit suicide. She tore her dress in strips and hung herself to the hinge of the door. In falling she made sufficient noise to excite the attention of a prisoner in an adjoining cell, who raised an alarm in time to save her life.

A lad named McBride, of No. 45 Newark-avenue, fell from a wagon, on Exchange-place, about 10 o'clock, yesterday, and sustained injuries.

Coroner Burns, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of John McCarthy, the brakeman, who was killed on the Central Railroad on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The test case of McGregor vs. The Erie Railroad Company was continued before Judge Bedle, at Paterson, yesterday. It is probable that the case will last for several days.

At South Brunswick, on Friday night, an attempt was made by a young man named Arbuthnot to commit an indecent assault upon a young lady.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Commander Bancroft Gherardi is ordered to command the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*; Lieut.-Commander Chester Hatfield is ordered to duty in the Equipment Department at New-York Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander A. V. Reed is detached from duty in the Equipment Department at the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the Ordnance Department of that yard; Master Chas. O. Oliborne is detached from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Resaca*; Lieut. F. S. Clarkson is detached from the *Passaic*, and ordered to return home and await orders.

Capt. Walter Franklin and Major W. E. Eye, U. S. Army, unassigned, and First Lieut. C. S. Medary, Third Artillery, are honorably discharged under the provisions of the new Army bill. Charles E. Rea, Seventh Cavalry, has resigned. The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service of New-York, is directed to forward 200 recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the Fourth Infantry, and 200 to Fort Rice, Dacotah Territory, for assignment to the Seventeenth Infantry.

[Advertisement.]

Boys and girls are very different in disposition, and require very different treatment. It is well to have phrenological examinations of children, that their peculiarities may be pointed out, so that they may be properly educated, and most suitable calling indicated. Examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"On the Rhine Waltz," by Hans Strodl, 50 cents; "Confirmations March," by Prof. John Esputa, 35 cents. For sale at all music-stores. Sent, prepaid, to any address. L. J. Cramer, dealer in music and all musical instruments, No. 354 Bowery. Great stock of Accordions, Guitars, Concertinas, Strings, &c., always on hand.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Cloudy	62
Halifax	S. W.	Foggy	59
Portland	N. E.	Overcast	62
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	60
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	65
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	67
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	73
Washington	N.	Raining	66
Richmond	N.	Raining	66
Charleston	N. N. E.	Cloudy	75
Savannah	N.	Clear	73
Augusta	N.	Clear	75
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	64
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	65
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	59
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	65
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	73
Mobile	N.	Clear	75
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	81
Key West	E.	Clear	85
Havana	E.	Clear	85

Passengers Sailed.

Sept. 17—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. B. Rackshaw, Ida Thursilda Volts, Miss Graham, Miss Emma Hutton, Mr. Thornton, Capt. Hutton, Dr. Daly, R. Seyd, Ricardo Richeon, J. J. Schuls, G. Garthe, Hon. John H. Hasson, Henry Villard, W. Kallmann, J. Study Leigh, Col. James T. Griffin, Rev. James Magill, Hon. P. Le Poer French, John Luken, W. C. Morrison, James Scanlon, W. B., R. C. Mullen, A. Pouncy, William Atkinson, R. Wallace, Dr. Fanerbauch, Dr. A. T. Reuss, H. V. Bruerk, wife, and infant, Miss Anderson, Miss F. Anderson, John H. Mitchell and wife.

Sept. 17.—*In steam-ship Australia, for Liverpool.*—Wm. Adamson, Dr. Wm. Mohery, Wm. Clark, Jno. Brown, Mrs. Brown, H. H. Westcott, Chas. Landsbery, Mrs. L. Klunopen, Mrs. E. Hunecke, Alex. Delon and lady, Elford J. Rogers and lady, Rev. Thos. Stacey, Mrs. Thos. Minne Dubois, Virginia Dubois, Miss Stacey, Th. Dougherty, Robert T. Williams and wife, David McLurk, N. Berthelsen, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—R. G. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and child, S. W. Heinman, M. Ingmire, S. M. Seisel, wife, 2 children and servant, S. Mase, J. H. Boardman, H. Leonard, H. Brown, Charles Super, George Super, Miss Watlen, Geo. Weber, Nicoo Von Stralendorf, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dodge and child, Samuel White, C. N. Morris, Miss C. Morris, Thomas Brown, Alex. Gilchrist, John Colley, Alfred Colley.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. Egbert, Chas. Landers, B. Kinney, J. A. Mertief, C. K. Warner, Capt. G. M. Elliott, M. M. Scott, E. Marchlewski, Chas. Martin, H. S. Petnck, T. W. Wilson and lady, F. W. Jones, Charles J. Davids, Miss S. H. Davids, Mrs. M. A. Pratt and 2 children, T. W. Tracy.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 17—*In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.*—Theo. Mackernay, wife and family, Miss Freelich, Miss Moyan, Mrs. Durand and infant, S. Juskins, S. Fontana, Jean Parrot and wife, Mrs. and Miss Overman, Mrs. Megargee and 2 daughters, J. G. Rice, Mrs. Durand, Dr. Montenegro, Mr. Reyer, Miss Holmede, Miss Kruiz, Miss Nicolet, Theo. Schmidt, Theo. Thomas, Achille Weyl, Miss Healm, Mrs. Combie, Mrs. Espinioza, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Wolff, Miss Schmidt.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—C. Hermias, Dr. Darling, Mr. Polton, J. B. Crim, F. M. McKinney, Mrs. S. J. Sheeler, and 2 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:43 | Sun sets.....6:04 | Moon rises.11:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:34 | Gov. Island...2:13 | Hell Gate.. 3:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Aleppo, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Italy, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Thompson, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., James Lorillard; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; E. W. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, E. & N. Briggs; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Wm. Yeo, (Br.,) Howes, Bristol, Busk & Jevons.

Barks Sea King, (Br.,) Edwards, Gloucester, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.; Joshua G. Norwood, Harkness, Galveston, E. M. Shackford; Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Adra, (Spain,) A Hardy & Co.; John Bright, (Br.,) Cowl, Stettin, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Falco, (Aust.,) Mask, Gibraltar and Malta, Slocovich & Co.; Jaboatoa, (Braz.,) Duprey, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Monte Cristo, Enos, Kingston, Jam., I. B. Gager; Rhone, (Br.,) McDougall, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Long Reach, Harnden, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Para, F. Moran; Retorno, (Mexican,) Ynasquette, Tobasco, Moller & Thebaud; Mary Mankin, Hersey, Nassau, N. P., Moss & Ward; My Rover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Angeline, Paine, Norfolk, S. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Aug. 28 and Havre Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong head winds nearly the entire passage; Sept. 11, encountered a violent gale from E., veering to N. W., and lasting to the evening of the 12th.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Sept. 13, with cotton, mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales, with high sea, most of the passage.

Bark William Van Name, Craig, Malaga 51 ds., with fruit to P. Balen & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has had westerly winds the entire passage; Sept. 7, lat. 41 06, lon. 66 30, had a gale from N. W. to W. lasting 24 hours, during which lost foretopgallant sail, split mainsail, and shifted cargo.

Bark Helen Paterson, (of Pictou,) Scott, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Amelia, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Deall, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 ds., with 400 tons coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 4, lat. 42 40, lon. 63 10, experienced a severe hurricane from S. E., veering round by S. to W. S. W., lasting about ten hours, during which split mainsail and lower topsail; in the middle of the gale the sea attained an unusual height, and running in all directions. 8th, lat. 43 10, lon. 63 15, saw a schr. with head of mainmast gone, steering N. W.; passed shortly after a compass-box, part of a compass top, and other wreck material; since the gale had light N. W. winds and calms.

Brig Stella Lodge, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Allen, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to the Block House Mining Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Sept. 11, lat. 42 40, lon. 65 10, passed the wreck of a fishing schooner, waterlogged and abandoned, both masts gone and full of water; appeared to have been wrecked in the late gale.

Brig Belle Walters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Walters, Bordeaux Aug. 5, with mdse. to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons. Has had fine weather to the Banks, and thence light winds and calms.

Brig Ellen Bernard, (of Boston,) Coombs, Salt Key, T. I., 17 ds. via Delaware Breakwater, with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) McAlmon, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with building-stone to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber and laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Olive, (of Addison,) Reynolds, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with 200 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Sinaloa, (of East Machias,) Steele, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Albert Butler, (of Boston,) Butler, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to the Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Wm. A. Park. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Alamo, (of East Machias,) Chase, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Naomi, Smith, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. E. Closson, Coombs, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Salmon Washburne, Jones, Kingston, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Church, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. R. P. Reynard, Burnside, Little Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Caroline B., Norwood, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hobart Abe, Small, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hagan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Cogswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maro, Kelly, Machias, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Rosanna Rose, Crocker, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jesse, Mann, 24 John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hedsden, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. H. Potts, Robbins, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Carter, New-Haven.

Schr. Northern Light, Bradford, Providence.

Schr. Phenix, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Chase, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Gould, Mosher, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Senator, Franklin, Boston.

Schr. Midnight, McIntyre, New-Haven.

Schr. Neptune, Stewart, Pawtucket.

Schr. Waterloo, Brown, Pawtucket.

Schr. Kossuth, Thompson, Providence.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Lyle, Providence.

Schr. R. B. Brainerd, Dibble, Norwich.

Schr. Wm. M. Everett, Barr, Pawtucket.

Schr. Eliza Crowell, Harding, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsay, Newport.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. R. N. Smith, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert, Norwood, Providence.

Schr. Just, Lynch, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Fred Walton, Walton, Providence.

Schr. Glass, Rollins, Cummins, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Mary B. Mills, Gilkey, Cape Ann.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Colman, Taunton.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saluta, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Goodspeed, Brown, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Kiel, Taunton.

Schr. Albion, Smith, Providence.

WIND—At sundown, a gale, N. E., cloudy and raining.

Below.

Bark Ermina, (Br.,) Hilton, from Middlesboro.—By pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11.

Bark S. Suppicich, (N. G.,) Piagena, Liverpool July 6, with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, Italy and Aleppo, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; C. W. Lord, for Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Pennsylvania, for London; Gen. Sedgwick, for Galveston; Gen. Meade, and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond—most of which anchored in the Lower Bay on account of the storm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; schr. Cygnus from Mayaguez.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 15.—Arr. brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) Hillsboro, N. B., for Newark, N. J.; schrs. Eliza A. Anderson, Rondout, Gardiner; Vandalia, Boston, Philadelphia; Maggie Van Dusen, Danversport, do.; Hiawatha, Newburyport, do.; Florence Mayo, Thomaston, New-York.

Passed E. steamer Collar Leopard.

Sld. brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.;) schrs. E. A. Anderson, Florence Mayo, Alice G. Grace, E. F. Cabada.

16th, arr. schrs. W. H. Tiers, L. Blew, S. & E. Corson, George H. Bent, Sarah Wood, Margaret Reinhart, Boston, Philadelphia; Clara, Davenport, do.; Northern Light, Fall River, do.; Edwin Reed, Boston, Alexandria; Fannie Barney, Rockland, Providence; Louisa Smith, Bangor, do.; Champion, Calais, New-York; G. W. Whistler, Jr., Elizabethport, Boston.

Sld. all vessels before reported.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 17.—Arr. 16th, Schrs. Eurotas and Earl, Philadelphia; J. P. Allen, Rockland. Steam-tug Beaufort, for New-Orleans, put in for coal.

17th, steam-ships San Jacinto, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; Huntsville, New-York.

Spoken.

Aug. 17, lat. 40 30, lon. 27, passed brig Lubec, (N. G.) bound E.

Aug. 20, lat. 40 46, lon. 30 21, spoke ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Cork, for orders.

Sept. 15, lat. 40 40, lon. 68, ship Amity, from Boston for New-Orleans; by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Zimmerman, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The steamship L'Europe, of the General Transatlantic line, has arrived at Southampton with a load of cotton.

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J. F. G. PICKHARDT.

REMOVAL.

INGERSOLL & GLENNEY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Formerly at No. 665 Broadway, near 4th-st., have removed to their new store, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."

The best Suspenders ever worn.